

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918

NUMBER 25

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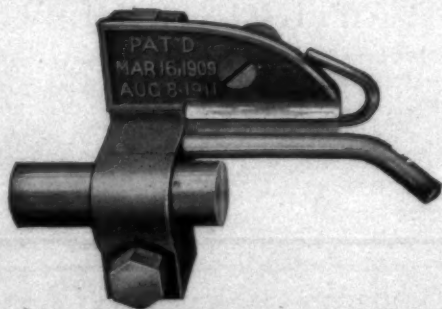
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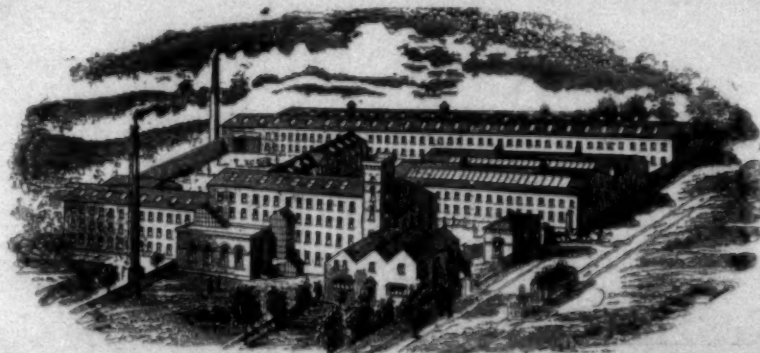
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME XV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918

NUMBER 25

Government Issues Fixed Prices on Long List of Cotton Yarns

Washington.—The following yarn prices were given out here to be effective until September 30.

Prices for carded warp twist yarn, made from not better than middling upland cotton:

Single Yarns.

8s and below.....	57½
10s.....	58
12s.....	59
13s.....	59½
14s.....	60
16s.....	61½
18s.....	63
20s.....	64½
22s.....	66½
24s.....	67½
26s.....	68½
28s.....	70½
30s.....	72½
32s.....	74½
34s.....	77½
36s.....	80½
38s.....	82
40s.....	83½

The above yarns, made of strict good middling cotton, an advance in cost of 2½ cents a pound made, making schedule for such yarns as follows:

8s and below.....	60
10s.....	61½
12s.....	62
14s.....	62½
16s.....	64
18s.....	65½
20s.....	67
22s.....	69
24s.....	70
26s.....	71
28s.....	73
30s.....	75
32s.....	77
34s.....	80
36s.....	83
38s.....	84½
40s.....	86

The above yarns, made of staple cotton, of strict middling, not less than 1 1-16 inch and not over 1½ inch, an advance in price of four cents per pound is made over above schedule, making prices for such yarns as follows:

Count	Cents.
36s	90
38s	92
40s	94
42s	96
44s	98
46s	\$1.00
48s	1.02
50s	1.04

Basic prices on 8s and below, over 8s and not over 10s, a rise of ¼ cent per number; over 10s and not over 14s, a rise of ½ cent per number; on numbers over 14s and not over 20s, a rise of ¾ cent per number; on numbers over 20s and not over 30s a rise of one cent per number; on numbers 30s and not over 36s, a rise of 1½ cents per number. On yarns of staple cotton, counts from 36s to 50s, a rise of one cent per number.

For ply yarns, prices are as follows:

On yarns of not better than middling upland cotton, over two-ply to seven-ply, one cent per pound

has been added to the single yarn prices for twisting; counts 8 and below, and not over 10s.

1½ cents per pound for counts over 10s and not over 14s.

3 cents per pound for counts 14s and not over 20s.

3½ cents per pound for counts over 20s and not over 36s, making prices as follows:

Count	Cents
8s and below.....	58½
10s.....	59
12s.....	60½
13s.....	61
14s.....	61½
16s.....	63½
18s.....	65
20s.....	66½
22s.....	69
24s.....	70
26s.....	71
28s.....	73
30s.....	75
32s.....	77
34s.....	80
36s.....	83
38s.....	84½
40s.....	86

On yarns made of strict to good middling cotton, for two-ply to seven-ply, one cent per pound to the single yarn price has been added for counts 8s and below and not over 10s.

1½ cents per pound for counts over 10s and not over 14s.

2 cents for counts over 14s and not over 20s.

2½ cents per pound for counts 20s and not over 36s, making prices as follows:

Count	Cents
8s and below.....	61
10s.....	61½
12s.....	63
13s.....	63½
14s.....	64
16s.....	66
18s.....	67½
20s.....	69
22s.....	71½
24s.....	72½
26s.....	73½
28s.....	75½
30s.....	77½
32s.....	79½
34s.....	82½
36s.....	1.00
38s.....	87
40s.....	88½

Special for twisting in the above yarns—in counts 8s to 12s in ply, advance of one cent per pound is made over prices named above for two-ply to seven-ply; and for twisting 13-ply to 60-ply, an advance of 1½ cents per pound is made over the price named for two-ply:

For Brownell, Haskell-Gawes dude twisted yarns in counts 8 to 12, an advance is made one cent per pound over the prices for singles:

On yarns made of strictly to good middling staple cotton, not less than 1 1-16 inch, and not over 1½ inch, for any standard ply, there is added to the price of the singles yarn, five cents per pound on No. 10s and an

additional ¼ cent per pound on each number finer than 10s, making the prices:

36s.....	\$1.01½
38s.....	1.04
40s.....	1.06½
42s.....	1.09
44s.....	1.11½
46s.....	1.14
48s.....	1.16½
50s.....	1.19

Form of delivery—Prices named are for commercial skeins, tubes, cones and section beams of standard put-up; for ball or chain warps, one cent per pound extra will be added.

For reverse twist, five cents per pound advance over regular twist will be added; for stapling up to November 30, an advance of 6½ cents per pound will be added to the single yarn prices. Prices include weight of cones or tubes on which yarn is wound and are net cash from day of shipment, f. o. b. cars, shipping point. Prices include cost of selling. Prices for standard carded hosiery and knitting yarns made of white cotton for single yarns:

Counts	Cents
10 and below.....	61
12s.....	62
14s.....	63
16s.....	64
18s.....	66
20s.....	67½
22s.....	69½
24s.....	71½
26s.....	73½
28s.....	74½
30s.....	77½

For the above yarns made of staple cotton and strictly to good middling grade, not less than 1 1-16-inch and not over 1½-inch staple, the following prices will apply:

Count	Cents
10s and below.....	65
12s.....	66
14s.....	67
16s.....	68½
18s.....	70
20s.....	71½
22s.....	73½
24s.....	75½
26s.....	77½
28s.....	79½
30s.....	81½
32s.....	83½
34s.....	85½
36s.....	87½
38s.....	89½
40s.....	91½

Basic price is on 10s and below; for 10s and not over 14s, a rise of ½ cent per number; over 14s and not over 20s, a rise of ¾ cent per number; 20s and not over 40s, a rise of one cent per number for ply yarns, 5 cents is added to price over No. 10s singles and ¼ cent per pound additional for single numbers up to 40.

This chart for twisting these high grade yarns is made for the reason that the yarns used in the knitting trade require more perfect manufacturing than commercial weaving

yarns. (They require inspection and also an extra process called doubling.) These prices are based on actual differentials in the cost of mills making these yarns, making the following schedule for twisting yarns of standard carded, hosiery and knitting quality, made of white cotton, as follows:

10s and below.....	66
12s.....	67½
14s.....	69
16s.....	71
18s.....	73
20s.....	75
22s.....	77½
24s.....	80
26s.....	82½
28s.....	85
30s.....	87½

The following schedule for twisting yarns, for all staple and strict to good middling grade, not less than 1 1-16-inch and not over 1½-inch.

Counts	Cents
10s and below.....	70
12s.....	71½
14s.....	73
16s.....	75
18s.....	77
20s.....	79
22s.....	81½
24s.....	84
26s.....	86½
28s.....	89
30s.....	91½
32s.....	94
34s.....	96½
36s.....	99
38s.....	1.01½
40s.....	1.04

Form of delivery—on commercial tubes, cones, cops or skeins in standard put-up, f. o. b. cars at shipping point, net cash from date of shipment. Prices include cost of selling.

Prices for Combed Cotton Single Yarns.

Basic prices for 10s and below, grades of strict to good middling, length of staple not over 1 1-16-inch.

10s and below.....	76
12s.....	77
14s.....	78
16s.....	79½
18s.....	81
20s.....	82½
22s.....	84
24s.....	85½
26s.....	87½
28s.....	89½
30s.....	91½

Five cents additional for over 1 1-16-inch and not over 1½-inch.

10s and below.....	81
12s.....	82
14s.....	83
16s.....	84½
18s.....	86
20s.....	87½
22s.....	89
24s.....	90½
26s.....	92½
28s.....	94½
30s.....	96½
32s.....	1.02½
34s.....	1.04½
40s.....	1.06½

Five cents additional for 1½-inch and not over 1 3-16-inch to 1¾-inch.

10s and below.....	86
12s.....	87

(Continued on page 10.)

COTTON CROP DISPOSAL

Speaking on the cotton situation before the Farmers' Congress at College Station, Tex., July 29, Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said that as he sees the situation "no calamity impends if we do not lose our heads," and that he is "more concerned about the gathering of the crop than about disposing of it."

He offered a solution, even if there is a surplus of from three to four million bales, and says:

"If every farmer who raises ten bales of cotton will put two in the warehouse and sell the remainder by installments from month to month throughout the winter and spring instead of forcing it all on the market at one time, the difficulty in even its worst aspects will disappear."

He thinks that if there is a surplus of cotton this year it must be absorbed by reduced production next year. Furthermore, he points out that the Government did not ask for so large a crop, and that in all fairness this fact must be recognized, the crop having been produced because the Southern growers refused to heed the warning of agricultural leaders and economists.

Nevertheless, Mr. Ousley points out, the Government is prepared to do whatever it can to help avert hardship, though its ability in this direction is limited, even though it exercises its war powers to the utmost. It must be remembered, he cautions, that not even the Government of the United States, with all its powers, can make two bales of cotton fit into the place where there is only room for one. By the aid of Government agencies, by judicious marketing, by withholding part of the crop for later development, by adjustment of next year's acreage, the South can come out whole and with profit.

There are not enough persons on the farms—men, women and children—to gather the crop, much of which must be lost, Mr. Ousley thinks, unless the people of the towns will help. The prosperity of every town in the cotton belt depends upon saving and marketing this important money crop, and it is imperative that the people of the towns organize for cotton picking. There is no labor that may be imported, and none that may be cre-

ated by the Government or conscripted. On the other hand, there are enough men and women at useless tasks in the South who can turn in and save the crop. He did not doubt that they would do it when they perceive the need.

"It is an old saying that the average cotton farmer will not sell when prices are advancing and will not hold when prices are declining. From what I have learned during the last few weeks, I am inclined to the view that the cotton farmers today are resolved and are prepared to pursue a more rational course. I find little evidence that the actual farmer is the least panicky over the cotton situation. He remembers the sad experience of 1914, when we brought a big crop to market just after the world war broke, and because there was then more cotton than could be sold and delivered, we fell into hysterics and sacrificed a large part of it below cost of cultivation. If we had been wiser then, we would have retired a small part of the crop and sold the greater part of it at fair prices because, as a matter of fact, we had to hold a small part and ultimately we absorbed it in the reduced crops of the three succeeding years.

"Some people seem to have the notion that the situation now is as serious as it was in 1914. It does not so appear to me. But even if it were, if we will only profit by the experience of 1914 we can easily solve the problem.

"Let us first analyze the statistical position. The July crop report indicated a production of 45,300,000 bales. That estimate is based upon an acreage of 6.2 per cent in excess of last year and upon a condition of 85.8 per cent compared with 70.3 per cent in 1917 and 79.8 per cent for the 10-year average. Unfavorable weather from this time forward during the growing season, or early frost, or both, might reduce that estimate a full million bales. The boll weevil has ample time yet to reduce the estimate a half million bales. Still we must accept the estimate as a probability.

"We had manufactured in the United States for the 11 months ending June 30, 6,049,544 bales. The consumption for June was 527,464 and the July consumption will probably be as much, and this means

that for the 12 months ending July 31, we will have manufactured something over 6½ million bales. It is fair to assume that we will manufacture at least as much next year, and every condition indicates that we will manufacture more. I think it altogether safe to assume that we will consume of the new crop at least 7 million bales in American mills. We have exported for the 11 months ending June 30, 4,256,352 bales. By the end of July we will have exported something more than 4½ million. If we could not manufacture more than we manufactured last year, and if we could not export more, of course we would have a surplus of something like 4 million bales. I do not consider present stocks as constituting a surplus from the crop of 1917. The cotton on hand in consuming establishments on June 30 was 1,661,992, compared with 1,743,527 last year, and the cotton in storage for the corresponding dates was 2,117,300, compared with 1,402,403. In these two items we have only 633,362 bales more than we had at this time last year. That is a mere trifle in view of the increasing demand for cotton goods on account of the scarcity and high prices of wool and silk.

"Of course, no man can say with any certainty how much shipping will be available for export during the next 12 months, but we do know that at the present time the allied countries are constructing ships faster than they are being destroyed and that submarines are being destroyed faster than they are being built. I hope that we can maintain this rate of progress; in that event there may be considerably more shipping for cotton the coming year than we had during the closing year without jeopardizing or decreasing the military movements. We do know that Europe needs cotton. The total visible supply of cotton in the world on July 12 was 3,370,211 bales, compared with 3,026,904 bales in 1917, 3,651,272 bales in 1916, and 5,218,784 bales in 1915. Total European stocks on the same day were 443,000 bales, compared with 638,000 in 1917, 1,241,000 in 1916, and 2,688,000 in 1915.

"One million or two million bales of cotton in European stocks is no more to be regarded as a menacing surplus than a million to two million

bales in American mills. In fact, any well-conducted manufacturing enterprise is not comfortable without having in hand its raw material sufficient for one to five months. In addition to the low stocks in Europe, Everybody perfectly understands that stocks of dry goods in Europe are distressingly low. This is all to say that Europe can easily take and will gladly take two or three million bales more of our cotton this year than she has taken during the closing year if the shipping can be spared to transport it.

"If we can manufacture a half million bales more in United States next year and if we can export a million to a million and a half bales more next year, we will have provided for the greater part of the maximum prospective surplus of 4,000,000 bales. If we can thus increase exports and if the estimate of 15,000,000 bales should fall short a million bales by weather or weevil damage, there would be no surplus at all. But suppose that there is a surplus of three to four million bales. If every farmer who raises 10 bales of cotton will put 2 in the warehouse and sell the remainder by installments from month to month throughout the winter and spring, instead of forcing it all on the market at one time, the difficulty in even its worst aspects of apprehension will disappear.

"I am sure that whatever the War Industries Board or any other function of Government may be able to do, will be done to avert a calamity to the cotton growers. As I see the situation, no calamity impends if we do not lose our heads. At the same time, while the Government may be depended upon to exercise the utmost of its war power to prevent loss, it must be remembered that not even the Government of the United States, with all its powers, can make two bales of cotton fit into the place where there is room for only one. If there is a surplus of cotton this year it must be absorbed by reduction production next year just as the surplus of 1914 was absorbed by reduced production in the succeeding three years. It is only fair to say that the Government did not ask for so large a crop. It was produced because our people in the South refused to heed the warning of agricultural leaders

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and economists. By such aid as may be rendered through Governmental agencies, by judicious marketing, by withholding for later development a small part of the crop, and by adjusting next year's acreage according to the known facts and probabilities as they appear at planting time, the South can come out whole and with a profit. But the South can not continue to produce more cotton than the world can take at a given time and have it validated by any flat of Government.

"I am more concerned about the gathering of the crop than I am about disposing of it, for I have reason to believe that our farmers are prepared and are willing to act discreetly in marketing; but our farmers can not gather the crop. There are not enough men, women, and children on the farm. Much of the crop will be lost if people of the towns do not help. The prosperity of every town in the cotton belt depends upon saving and marketing this important money crop, and it is imperative that the people of the towns organize for cotton picking. There is no labor that may be imported, for labor conditions are substantially the same in every State. There is no labor that may be created by the Government or conscripted. We are at war, and we are using a large part of our man power for killing and destroying, and those who are not so engaged must help to save the crops. There are enough men and women doing perfectly useless things in the South to save the cotton crop. I do not doubt they will do it when they perceive the need."

Mill Boy Writes Interesting Letter.

A cheery letter from Henry B. Foster with the American Expeditionary forces in France to his mother, Mrs. W. C. Foster of Mills Mill, in which, the Fourth of July, he spent in France among plenty of fire works and the other, Christmas, when he expects to be eating his Christmas dinner in Berlin.

"Dear Mother:
I received your letter yesterday and was mighty glad to hear from you. I am feeling fine and trust that you are well.

We have left our training ground long ago and have been up to the front line trenches twice. It certainly is a noisy place up there, with the big shells bursting over your head and the constant din from the airship battles, but I would rather be there than in a training camp for it is more interesting. If nothing happens, Mother dear, we expect to eat our Christmas dinner in Berlin.

It has been so long since I have seen a newspaper that I don't know as much about the war as you do. What kind of a time did you have on the glorious Fourth? We were on the front then so we were not wanting for fire works.

I am writing this letter in a dug-out and I can't say that it is a very comfortable place to write. It has been raining here for the last few days. How is the weather there?

It is time to get out of my hole so I shall have to stop. Tell all my friends that I was asking about them, and write soon,
Henry

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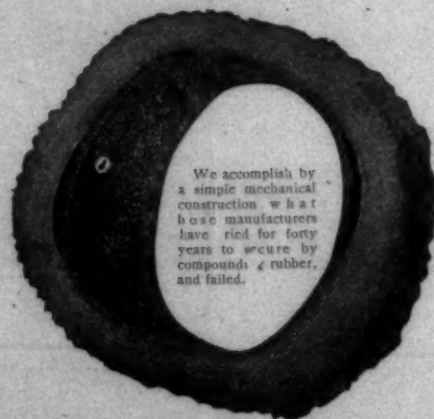
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The Bi-Lateral construction absolutely prevents pin holes in the lining.

The rubber will never crack or leak, no matter how old the hose may be; it will last equal to the jacket.

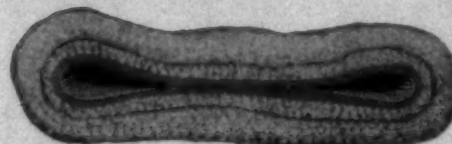
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Chemically Treated Cotton to Substitute for Silk.

In announcing that chemically treated cotton cloth, as a substitute for silk, is being tested by the ordnance bureau, the war department issues a statement of interest to all the cotton growing states and tentatively promises a still greater use of the South's staple crop.

The department explains there is a shortage of silk. Such prepared cotton has already been tested to an extent justifying further experimentation. If chemically treated cotton is found suitable for ordnance uses it will relieve the silk shortage and result in a saving to the ordnance bureau of \$25,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Preliminary tests already made at the Aberdeen proving grounds in Maryland have encouraged the department to proceed further with its experiments; and for this purpose an order for 5,000 yards of new material has been placed with the concern responsible for developing the process of treating the cotton cloth.

At present millions of yards of silk are required in making the bags which contain the large powder charges used in the firing of heavy artillery. These bags are inserted in the gun immediately behind the projectile, and the firing of them gives the propelling force that hurls the projectile at the target. This propelling charge is, of course, entirely distinct from the charge within the projectile that explodes the missile after it reaches the target.

Heretofore silk has been depended upon for the bags for the reason that no other cloth material has been found that would meet the peculiar conditions required. It is essential that not a particle of the bag container shall remain after the gun is fired. Otherwise a smouldering piece of the fabric might cause a premature explosion when a new charge was inserted.

Owing to the great scarcity of silk, however, the cost of this material has increased enormously. This shortage is felt by all the warring powers, including Germany. Early in the war Germany is said to have used a chemically treated cotton as substitute for silk, but has since been compelled by the diminishing cotton supply to resort to other substitutes.

It is estimated that the chemically treated cotton cloth now being tried out by the ordnance department, if entirely suitable, could be purchased in almost unlimited quantities and at a cost far below that of the silk fabric now used.

Vocational Education Discussed by Manufacturers.

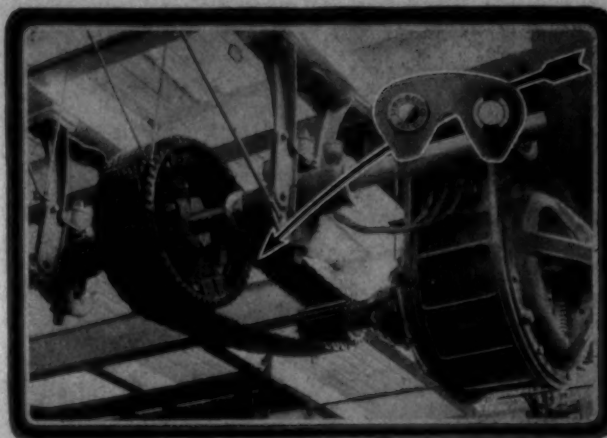
Atlanta, Ga.—Representative cotton manufacturers have closed their session at the Piedmont Hotel with members of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to devise ways and means by which national aid as provided under the Smith-Hughes Act may be taken advantage of by mill operatives and owners through raising the standard of labor and providing more intelligent, skillful workers.

The conference was called by the Southern Commercial Congress, Judge Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, president, presided. Senator Hoke Smith was introduced and told of the creation of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and its powers, calling for a round table discussion as to practical methods in getting results. Lively interest was shown in the discussion all day. Dr. C. A. Prosser, director of the Federal Board, was in charge of the talk. Chairman Bingham appointed a committee of resolutions.

Resolutions were finally adopted emphasizing the sentiment that every consideration requires the establishment as rapidly as possible of a comprehensive program for the vocational education of textile workers. The convention also asked the Federal board to undertake at once an investigation in leading establishment of practical experiments in the training of such workers and that the investigation result in the establishment of at least one scheme of training in each state, that as soon as possible after the establishment of these training projects a report be issued by the Federal board which shall give special attention to the plans resulting from the investigation. It also emphasized that the report shall also deal with the training and employment of disabled soldiers and sailors returning from war.

Spoken English.

Co-ed—I want to get a skirt.
Clerk—How long do you want it?
Co-ed—I don't want to rent it; I want to buy it.—Ex.



Lineshaft Drives

IF EVERY mill, factory and shop in the United States had this 98% efficient drive instead of power-wasting, slipping, leather belt drives, think how much their production would increase.

And increased production is just what our country needs today. Heed this statement. Write for our 128 page Data Book No. 125 and figure out for yourself how Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives can turn your present power waste into profits.

The book is free to those who want facts on the efficient transmission of power. Write today.

LINK-BELT COMPANY PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO INDIANAPOLIS
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LINK-BELT

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

NOTED FOR THEIR TOUGH, WEAR-RESISTING QUALITIES LAMINAR

TEXTILE MILL RECEPTICLES

All LAMINAR receptacles are durably made of VUL-COT Fibre—a higher development of Vulcanized cotton fibre.

LAMINAR receptacles are stoutly reinforced at all points where wear is hardest. They will not crack or slit when subjected to hard usage, and in ordinary service will last for many years.

Some of the first LAMINARs, made more than forty years ago, are still in use.

Let us know your needs. We will send you full particulars regarding the LAMINAR line of mill containers.

American Vulcanized Fibre Co.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers

New England Dept.
12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
C. C. Bell, Vice President
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Head Office and Factories,
Wilmington, Del.



Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed

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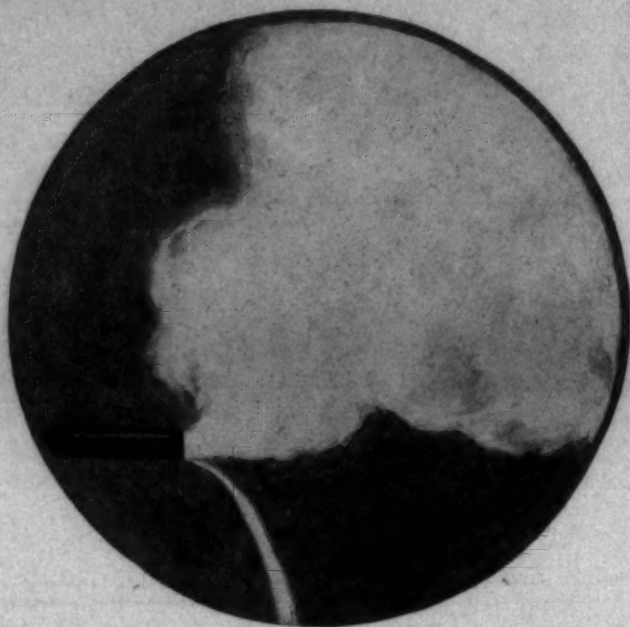
Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

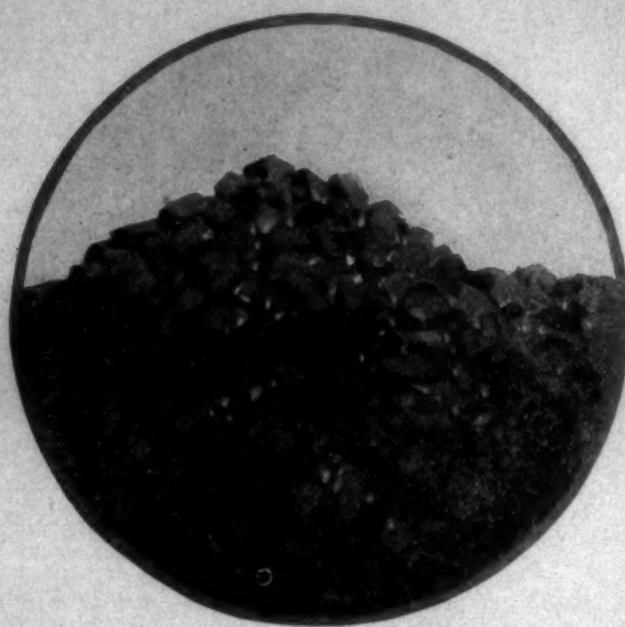
240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

WHITE COAL



BLACK COAL



The "White Coal of Industry"— are you wasting it?

Any practical engineer will tell you the folly and extravagance of the "White Coal of Industry"—the steaming hot feed water condensed from your steam lines.

This water contains valuable heat units for which you have paid in coal. These heat units should be utilized. Use of them will enable you to cut your coal bill materially. Think what a saving that will mean to you in a year—in ten years!

You can use this valuable hot water by means of the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System—easy to install, and comparatively inexpensive.

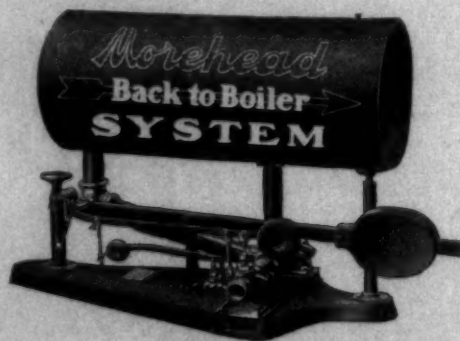
What The Morehead Back-to-Boiler System Will Do

- 1 Save an average of 20 per cent on your coal bills—year after year.
- 2 Add largely to the life and efficiency of boilers.
- 3 Soon pay for itself.

- 4 Enable you to CONTROL the heat.

- 5 Help speed up production by keeping every inch of the heating surfaces of the machines used active, and therefore working at highest efficiency.

Wherever there is a steam plant, there should be a Morehead Back-to-Boiler System. Every day without it means coal wasted—money lost. Don't continue wasting coal—write us today. Tell our Engineering department just what kind of boiler you have, and what you use your steam machinery for, and our engineers will advise you as fully as possible and free of charge.



MOREHEAD

Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

MFG. CO.

Dept. T B

Cotton Goods, Yarn and Dye Trade of Swatow, China.

The recent report by Consul Myrl S. Meyers, published as a supplement to Commerce Reports, gave the following account of the cotton goods, yarn and dye trade of Swatow, China.

Foreign Imports—Cotton Goods:

The large increase in 1917 of foreign imports as compared with 1916 appears in terms of silver as a decrease. The values are not entirely dependable on account of the general rise in prices at the sources of production during the year. Attention will, therefore, be directed to quantities rather than values.

Compared with the whole foreign import trade, cotton goods represented 32 and 34 per cent of the total in 1916 and 1917, respectively. Yarn, shirtings, dyed cottons, and thread on spools are the most important items.

In spite of the greatly restricted trade in the autumn, owing to the political disturbances and the consequent falling off of the upcountry demand, the piece goods merchants generally had a profitable year, as there was a steady rise in prices. There was little or no indenting and, generally speaking, the dealers bought in small quantities. The buyers indulging in speculation during July and August lost money. But for high silver exchange, piece goods at present high prices would be beyond the purchasing power of the average Chinese. The difficulties of obtaining stocks from Great Britain, the country furnishing the bulk of the trade, increased during the year. Japan's share of this trade increased considerably, owing to the absence of war restrictions and the favorable conditions under which her trade was carried on. American cotton goods are not found in this market.

Shirtings and Japanese Goods:

Shirtings, both gray and white, decreased in quantity between 40 and 50 per cent, the loss being 45,274 and 63,029 pieces, respectively. With the exception of about 2,000 Japanese pieces of each description the import was British. The bulk of the shirtings was in the 9 to 11 pound weights. Dyed cottons, next in importance, depreciated from 79,117 to 50,442 pieces, or more than 35 per cent. This description includes Italians, lastings, Venetians, and poplins; as shown by the import table, the plain, colored articles have the largest demand. These are also British products.

A number of goods of minor importance, largely of Japanese origin, enjoyed an advance, as yarn-dyed cotton cloth, Japanese crepe, flannelles, and plain cotton prints. Japanese cloth, a hand-made imitation of native cloth, dropped from 461,348 to 126,092 yards. Crimps and crepons increased from 90,326 to 201,890 yards, owing to increased popularity. The handkerchief import, which declined by 919 dozen, included about 4,000 dozen of Japanese manufacture. Towels dropped from 47,204 to 19,299 dozen. Of last year's import, 4,530 dozen were Japanese. T cloths are chiefly British, the Japanese share, however, amounting to more than 2,700

pieces. Velvets and velveteens, principally English, showed a decrease of more than 13,000 yards, or 30 per cent.

Cotton Thread and Yarn—Dyes, Paints, etc.:

Thread on spools, both English and Japanese, slightly increased, while thread in balls, principally a Japanese product, decreased by 50 per cent. Thread is largely used in the drawn-work industry and in the growing fillet-lace industry.

The most important single item of import is cotton yarn, which decreased by about 15 per cent, or from 13,667,600 pounds in 1916 to 11,646,536 pounds in 1917, while its value shows an increase of more than 80 per cent, or from \$1,890,021 in 1916 to \$3,444,036 in 1917. The figures for the principal yarns are as follows: Indian yarn, 12,118,800 pounds in 1916 and 8,328,520 pounds in 1917; Japanese yarn, 1,431,720 pounds in 1916 and 3,153,320 pounds in 1917. While Indian yarn suffered a decrease of 30 per cent, Japanese yarn increased by 120 per cent and was exceeded only by the 1914 import. Present prospects would indicate an increased Japanese import during the current year. English and Hongkong yarns reached this market in very small quantities. The bulk of the yarn trade was in the low counts for the weaving industry, a very small amount being needed for the knitting industry.

Imports of dyes dropped from a value of \$122,768 in 1916 to \$89,570 in 1917. In 1914 the principal dye imports were in aniline and synthetic indigo, but neither of these products was brought to this market in 1917. This is undoubtedly an opportune time to introduce these dyes from the United States. Paint and paint oil, placed under this heading, are supplied through Hongkong, British and American paints predominating. In flour there was an increase from 266,400 to 4,920,268 pounds, a new source of supply having developed in Japan. War conditions have driven American flour from this field, where formerly it was supreme, and now the trade is divided between the Japanese and Chinese, the latter's share being shown under native imports. The ginseng import decreased from 25,748 to 16,532 pounds. The demand was not strong, owing to poor harvests, and prices went down, except that of American wild. This import is largely American. Japanese and Korean ginsengs are also represented.

An Unbeliever.

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," quoted Barkley. "That's the Golden Rule, and I believe in it, too, don't you?" "Well," replied Borrowings, "if I did I'd be offering to lend you \$10 this minute."—Ex.

Knew His Job.

Emigration Officer—"And what are you going to do when you get there?"

Pat—"Take up land."

Emigration Officer—"Much?"

Pat—"A shovelful at a time."

SPOOLS

We can make delivery on any type spool, any size, from twenty to thirty days. Also can make prompt delivery on underclearers, and skewers, all sizes.

Greenville Spool and Manufacturing Co.,
Greenville, S. C.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturers

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY RED OIL,
SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUE

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

The Mark of
Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.



Huntington &
Guerry
GREENVILLE
South Carolina

We are installing Draper Looms and Have—

For Sale

100—40-inch Lowell Plain Light Duck Looms, regular friction beam equipment, in good condition. New rocker shafts installed about eighteen months.

Stock of 25 dozen Hand Threading Shuttles, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, 2 inches wide, 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ " deep, fitted with marble spindle; approximately half lefts and half rights; 3 dozen NEW.

About 40,000—Plain Filling Quills, for D-4 Spindle. These are available for immediate shipment. Would be glad to get in touch with interested parties.

Pelham Mfg. Co.

PELHAM, GEORGIA

Textile Department—North Carolina State College.

For the fifth year in succession the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers which is composed of the leading cotton manufacturers in America, has awarded the Students' Medal to the Textile Department of the State College. This department is the textile school of North Carolina, and the student having the highest proficiency in his work is given the medal.

Mr. B. D. Glenn of Greensboro, N. C., was the successful graduate, he having the highest proficiency in his work for four years. This is the only textile school in the South to be awarded the medal. In order to get this medal, the textile school must give instruction of recognized standard with a course of at least three years; must have at least fifty students; a good equipment for instruction in cotton manufacturing, including designing; and at least four competitors for the medal. These conditions have all been met by the textile department.

During the past year there has been a large demand for textile graduates, but owing to many of the graduates entering military service, it has been impossible to fill all the positions. The following are a few of the requests that have been made: The designer of one of the fanciest cotton mills in America recently visited the Textile Department as he was in need of an assistant. A woolen manufacturer wrote for a graduate to manage his mill.

Office manager for mill repair company. Overseer of cloth room. Office man for mill.

Liberty Loan Interest Rate.

Secretary McAdoo has definitely announced that the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds will bear 4½ per cent interest.

The secretary has been insistent that the Government interest rate should be stabilized at 4½ per cent. He points out that a raise in the rate of interest of only one-fourth of 1 per cent on \$10,000,000,000 of Government bonds would mean an annual increase of \$25,000,000 in interest charges, and that this money would have to be raised by increased taxation and paid by the people of the country. It would not be paid by one class only, because there are consumption as well as other kinds of taxes, and the consumption taxes reach every class of people.

"As an intelligent people," said Secretary McAdoo during the Third Liberty Loan campaign, "we should now make a stand for the financing of our Government during the period of this war at a stabilized rate of interest, say at 4½ per cent per annum, so that all business and all investments may be adjusted to that basis, and so that we ourselves may protect ourselves against successively increased rates of interest on Government loans."

Neither our patriotism nor our support of the Liberty Loans are measured in fractions of per cent.

Transporting Our Troops.

The world has been astonished at the great number of American soldiers transported to Europe in the last half year. The number now approximates 1,500,000, and the loss of life in transporting them has been almost infinitesimal.

The success with which we have moved our troops from the scattered camps in this country and across 3,000 miles of ocean to the battle front is great evidence of American efficiency. We have not only surprised our enemies; we have surprised our friends and ourselves.

The British controller of shipping, Sir Joseph Maclay, speaks of this movement across the sea as "A transport miracle." We have been inclined to attribute this achievement solely to our Navy and our shipping, but the British controller speaks in high praise of the share the American railroads had in the work. He says:

"If the American railroads had not been operated with success the whole transport movement might have failed, because it was essential to quick transportation that the troops should be ready for the ships."

Director General McAdoo seems

justified in his statement that while the development of the policy of the Railroad Administration requires time, progress has been made toward the goal.

"Well, my love," said Mr. Dubbkins, after her return from the polls, "did you get your vote at last?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Dubbkins, with a happy smile. "There it is!" She threw the ballot upon his desk.

"Why," said Mr. Dubbkins, "didn't you cast it?"

"Cast it?" retorted Mrs. Dubbkins. "Cast it?" You don't suppose for a moment that now that I've got it I'm going to let go of it, do you? Not if I know myself—I'm going to have it framed."—Ex.

Ultra Patriotic.

The other night
I went to the theater
With a low-brow friend,
And the orchestra played
"The Little Brown Jug."
And he thought
It was the national anthem
And stood up,
And I did, too,
Darn him.

—Ex.

J. LEON HOFFMAN

Landscape Architect and Engineer

INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES A SPECIALTY

References from the largest mill owners furnished on request

103 Peachtree St.

Atlanta, Ga

KHAKI "O"

The Popular Sulphur Brown

SULPHUR YELLOW SULPHUR BROWNS
SULPHUR GREEN SULPHUR BLUE

ALSO HEAVY CHEMICALS

We can match any shade of Sulphur Khaki for Government use

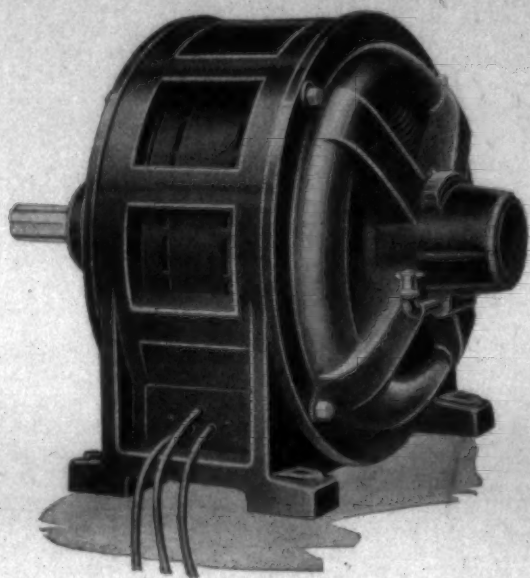
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210 Latta Arcade Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Exclusive Southern Sales Agents for

Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE



For Quick Shipment

We have in stock, at the present time, for immediate shipment, subject to prior sale, the following motors:

- 2—20 H. P. 1200 R.P.M., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 or 440 volts.
- 7—15 H. P. 1200 R.P.M., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 or 440 volts.
- 1—7½ H. P. 1200 R.P.M., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 or 440 volts.
- 1—10 H. P. 1200 R.P.M., 2 phase, 60 cycle, 220 or 440 volts.

The following motors will be ready for shipment as follows:

- 3—5 H. P., 900 R.P.M., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 or 440 volts, 2 weeks.
- 4—5 H. P., 1200 R.P.M., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 or 440 volts, 2 weeks.
- 3—25 H. P., 1200 R.P.M., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 or 440 volts, 3 weeks.
- 3—10 H. P., 1200 R.P.M., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 or 440 volts, 3 weeks.
- 5—15 H. P., 900 R.P.M., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 or 440 volts, 4 weeks.

Howell Electric Motors Company

GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY
HOWELL, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

Government Issues Fixed Prices on inches.

Long List of Cotton Yarns.

(Continued from page 3)

14s	88	10s and below	1.01
16s	89½	12s	1.02½
18s	91	14s	1.04
20s	92½	16s	1.06
22s	94	18s	1.08
24s	95½	20s	1.10
26s	97½	22s	1.12
28s	99½	24s	1.14
30s	1.01½	26s	1.16½
36s	1.07½	28s	1.19
40s	1.11½	30s	1.21½
45s	1.16½	36s	1.29
50s	1.21½	40s	1.34
60s	1.31½	45s	1.40½
		50s	1.46½
		55s	1.52½
		60s	1.59
		70s	1.76½
		80s	1.94

Ten cents additional for 1¼-inch and not above 1 5-16 to 1¾-inch.

10s and below	96
12s	97
14s	98
16s	99½
18s	1.01½
20s	1.02½
22s	1.04
24s	1.06½
26s	1.07½
28s	1.09½
30s	1.11½
36s	1.17½
40s	1.21½
45s	1.26½
50s	1.31½
55s	1.36½
60s	1.41½
70s	1.56½
80s	1.71½

Basic price on No. 10s and below; for No. 10s and not over 14s.

Such yarns, if made of harder twist than standard twist or if put up in other than standard form for delivery or if specially made for special work, or if specially inspected for removal of imperfections, shall be subject to such additional price to cover additional costs as may be agreed upon between the buyer and seller.

All figures are based on prices, net cash, from date of shipment, f. o. b. cars shipping point. Such prices shall include cost of selling. Prices for combed cotton ply yarns based on basic prices for No. 10s and below to strict to good middling (for twisting 5 cents has been added to No. 10s and ¼ cent additional for single numbers up to 80), length of staple not over 1 1-16 inches:

10s and below	82
12s	82½
14s	84
16s	86
18s	88
20s	90
22s	92
24s	94
26s	96½
28s	99
30s	1.01½

Five cents additional for 1 1-16-inch and not above 1¾-inch.

10s and below	86
12s	87½
14s	89
16s	91
18s	93
20s	95
22s	97
24s	99
26s	1.01½
28s	1.04
30s	1.06½
36s	1.14
40s	1.19
45s	1.25½
60s	1.31½

Five cents additional for over 1¾ inches and not above 1 3-16 inches to 1¼ inches.

10s and below	91
12s	92½
14s	94
16s	96
18s	98
20s	1.00
22s	1.02
24s	1.04
26s	1.06½
28s	1.09
30s	1.11½
36s	1.19
40s	1.24
45s	1.30½
50s	1.36½
55s	1.42½
60s	1.49

Ten cents for over 1¼ inches and not above 1 5-16 inches to 1¾

Form of delivery: Hosiery and knitting yarns on commercial tubes, cones or skeins in standard commercial put-up.

Such yarns on commercial tubes, skeins, beams and warps.

All figures are based on prices net cash from date of shipment, f.o.b. cars shipping point; for yarns delivery at net weight, such prices include cost of selling. Prices for No. 1 quality wrapping twine of 8 or covered yarn any ply wound on cones or tubes, packed in bales or in cases or in bulk, 61 cents per pound.

Any ply wound in 8 oz. or heavier ball wrapping in bales or cased in bulk, 61½ cents per pound.

Any ply wound in small balls, weighing five or six to the pound packed in bales or cased in bulk, 62 cents per pound.

Any ply wound in small balls weighing five or six to the pound, wrapped in five pound or 10 pound cotton cloth duck and 100 in the bale, 64 cents per pound. Prices are f.o.b. cars shipping point, from date of shipment, and include cost of selling.

Shelby Cotton Mills Gives Barbecue to Employees.

Shelby, N. C.—The third annual barbecue was given last Saturday by the Shelby Cotton Mill, J. C. Smith, secretary and treasurer, and R. T. LeGrand, superintendent, about 350 employees and guests being present in the beautiful grove southwest of the mill. Mr. Bolivar Stack, formerly of Charlotte, now of Hamlet, had charge of the preparation of the food, and he served six sheep and three shoats, barbecued to a queen's taste. In addition to this the mill authorities served 25 gallons of ice cream, 100 watermelons, 25 gallons of cider, brunswick stew and cigars. The speaker for the occasion was Hon. D. Z. Newton, who referred to the splendid spirit of co-operation which exists between the employees and employers, and the great welfare work which is being carried on in the mill village. The occasion was a most delightful one, and will be continued year after year.

Hart Cotton Mills No. 2.

Tarboro, N. C.

T. A. Shipp.....Manager and Supt.
T. A. Drake.....Asst. Supt.
J. C. Curry.....Carder
W. S. Rochester.....Spinner
O. O. Curry.....Weaver
G. H. Stone.....M. M.
B. W. Oliver.....Cloth Room

Buy Thrift Stamps.

A Real Story From France.

Many letters are coming from France these days but very few of them give any real information or statement of conditions.

The following extracts from a letter written on July 22nd by a friend of our editor gives a vivid description of the fighting conditions. These statements should make every man at home cover his face in shame for the little that he is doing by comparison in helping win this war.

The letter says in part:

"I am back in camp now after thirty hours of hard and continuous work under fire. We had no sleep and no food but crackers. As we worked we passed on the road dead bodies of all sorts, German, American, French, Armenian, horses, mules and broken wagons, autos and trucks. Also Germans prisoners by the hundreds. On trips back we always filled our trucks with wounded, both German and Allied. I have never seen so many.

"One of my drivers went mad because nine Americans died on his truck while being carried in. A man was killed standing five feet from me. Another was riding a horse back of my car. A shell came along and the man vanished. His horse wasn't hurt. We were gassed one evening about 6 o'clock, and a poor devil of a French soldier a few yards from me didn't have his mask. I got only one breath of it, a small one. It was mustard gas. When I got my mask on the Frenchman was falling over. I couldn't help him as I had no other mask.

As we were approaching our destination the Germans opened up on us at about 1,000 yards with 150's. We had been sent to an advanced position which the battery had not yet occupied. They never did occupy it after we made the trip. A staff officer rode in my car with me, and a thousand shells broke within a hundred yards of us, some as close as 15 feet. My trucks were following at 100 yard intervals and with no speed limit. One shell passed between the front and rear seats of my car. Felt like an electric fan.

"I brought a little German in yesterday 16 years old. He was shot to pieces. I felt like telling him, 'Sonny, your mama is going to spank you for fighting those bad American boys.' He didn't utter a groan, but held tightly to the hand of an older Dutchman, also wounded.

"Guess I can't tell you any news. We are indeed whipping them everywhere. My division is shot to pieces, but we have been cited twice in general orders.

Orders to move have been received and I guess we are going in again for I hear the men cheering."

Yours truly,

Amusing.

Hub—"Every time I look at that new hat of yours I have to laugh."

Wifey—"Really! Then I'll leave it around when the bill arrives."—Ex.

A Model Mill.

The Hawthorne Spinning Mill at Clover is one of the most ideal mills in the South. As a matter of fact it is not surpassed by any mill in the United States in construction, equipment or perfection of working conditions. The comforts and conveniences are marvelous. It is a delightful place to be, either in winter or summer. The ventilation is perfect and the humidity is exactly what it ought to be. Even the wealthiest people of the large cities are no more comfortable in their homes than are the operatives of the Hawthorne Mills at their spindles. Here and There spent a brief while going through this splendid plant a few days ago, and he was more than delighted with what he saw, especially the happy, contented workers, turning out immense quantities of the finest cotton yarns that are to be found in the world. The Hawthorne was built originally for the manufacture of fine yarns for ladies' fancy work—crocheting, tatting and the like. America went into the war shortly afterward, and these products went largely into the discard; but that did not have any permanent effect on the Hawthorne. The machinery was changed for the making of various kinds of yarns required by the Government for war purposes, and now the mill is turning out thousands and thousands of pounds of yarns that are used exclusively for the manufacture of machine gun cartridge belts. Formerly nothing but linen would do for these belts; but the Hawthorne is converting 75 cents a

pound sea island cotton into a yarn that answers the purpose as well as linen. It is a very small cotton thread it looks like; but try to break it with hands that are not toughened to that kind of work and you will bring the blood. Also they are making yarns that are used in the manufacture of webbing equal to the finest to be found in the world. "Our operatives do not draw wages any more," remarked Mr. M. L. Smith, the secretary and treasurer. "They draw salaries and we are mighty glad to have it that way, too."—York (S. C.) Enquirer.

Training of Textile Students in Leeds.

An interesting extension in connection with the woolen and worsted industries is taking place in the textile department of the Leeds University. It has been arranged to provide a special diploma course of study for the training of the merchants of the future of the woolen and worsted industry, in which textiles, economics, and languages will be suitably and usefully combined.

It is proposed to use the fine equipment of the clothworkers' department of the university in giving the student knowledge of the materials—whether wools, tops, yarns, or fabrics—with which he is to deal, in order that he may learn intelligently the best means of producing goods to meet the requirements of each particular market.

In regard to economics it is in-

NATIONAL GUM AND MICA COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mikah Tallow **Swiss Gum**
Sizing and Finishing Materials

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

1203-1204 Commercial Bank Bldg.

Factory and Works: 59th St. and 11th Avenue, New York City



VOGEL

(PATENTED)

Frost Proof Closets

Quarter of a Million giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hard wood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.

U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE Amos M. Bowen
U.S. UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer
Providence, R. I.

MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Southern Representative, Box 126 Greenville, S. C.

LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE NON-FLUID OIL
MICO GREASE SIZE
MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY
60 Years in Business BOSTON, MASS.
Disinfectants, Apron Oil, Greases, etc.

ONE GIRL will easily run four or five ENTWISTLE BEAM WARPERS
BECAUSE troubles that cause frequent stoppage of other machines
have been eliminated in the ENTWISTLE.

FOR INSTANCE, there is no trouble due to slack ends, dropped ends
or failure of top motion, or to excessive tension or to
"doubles," etc., etc.

Send for Our Catalogue on

BALL WARPERS
BEAM WARPERS
BEAMING MACHINES
BALLING MACHINES

DOUBLING MACHINES
EXPANSION COMBS
CREELS
CARD GRINDERS

T. C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY

Established 1886—Incorporated 1901

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SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE, J. H. MAYES, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

tended to include not only economic geography, but also industrial history and accountancy, with, if possible, lectures by leaders of the industry dealing with the special features of the larger commercial life. The language training will be so designed that while the literature of the various countries will not be overlooked, opportunity will be given for acquiring technical knowledge of the languages essential to particular industries.

The following is the scheme as already approved by the university council:

First year.—Textiles, economic geography, a modern foreign language, and accountancy (obligatory subjects), and one of the following subjects: A second modern language, mathematics, European history, and industrial history.

Second year.—Textiles, economics, two modern foreign languages, and accountancy.

Third year.—To be spent at some colonial or foreign university or institution of university rank.—Commerce Reports.

Stabilizing Cotton Values.

Four conditions affect this season's cotton crop especially: transportation, warehousing, stabilization and financing.

Four interests are directly concerned: the growers, the bankers, the spinners and the Government, representing the country at large and the nations with which it is allied in war. These interests recently met in conference at Washington; and while they agreed on most propositions, the northern spinners and bankers could not stand sponsor for the Government buying the surplus of the crop. As this was the one condition demanded by the southern representatives, no agreement was reached.

Eastern spinners have been notified that they must secure their requirements of raw cotton to April first by November first of this year. It is the intention of the Government to move 80 per cent of these requirements by steamers sailing from the Gulf and Atlantic ports. This is necessary because of the congestion of the railroads, especially in the winter season when transportation is liable to interruption from weather conditions. To alleviate this, high density compression is advocated. This will increase transportation facilities by at least one-third, as it will allow so many more bales to be loaded in the cars.

Next to gold, cotton is the most valuable asset the United States produces. Gold, of which the United States produces, Gold, of which the United States holds \$3,000,000,000, must be of a certain fineness and so stamped; it is kept in storehouses protected in every way. Cotton should be similarly protected on account of its value. No commodity receives such poor protection as cotton, from the time it is picked to the time it reaches the spinner. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, appreciating this situation, recently appointed a committee composed of New York and Boston bankers, cotton brokers and

spinners, to discuss the best method of handling the situation for all concerned. They suggested a chain of warehouses as a part solution of the problem. The relation of this committee to the question was primarily to assist in the handling of this year's cotton crop. A meeting was held in Washington with representatives from the cotton states on July 17. After two days' conference, although all were in favor of the warehouse scheme and the northern men agreed to the necessity of stabilizing prices, the conference was dissolved without result, as they could not all favor the proposition of a United States Cotton Corporation to buy the surplus of the crop.

The proposed locations of these warehouses would probably be at Southern points on the Gulf and Atlantic seaboard, from which cotton is shipped, as Mobile, Savannah, Brunswick and Charleston; points near the manufacturing centers, as New York, Boston, Providence, Fall River and New Bedford. It is quite essential that proper warehousing facilities be provided at the ports to care for the cotton when it arrives from the interior and before it goes on shipboard. It is also just as essential that warehouses be located near the large manufacturing centers in the East for two reasons:

First: The Government wants the crop moved when transportation is available and before winter sets in. The manufacturer cannot buy all the cotton so shipped, as with the price fixing on goods, he can only protect his purchases by hedging in the New York market, and many spinners do not care for such protection at all. Under these conditions, warehouses must be built to receive the cotton on its arrival.

Second: The Government, which is by far the largest purchaser of goods, now demands almost immediate deliveries and the spinner cannot carry the varieties of cotton, as he is not in a position to know what the requirements of the Government may be. This condition demands that the spinner be furnished the proper quality to make the goods wanted, and without a supply near at hand, the Government will be forced to wait for needed deliveries. As an example, the Red Cross since July 20 has bought 22,000,000 yards of gauze in Fall River, to be delivered in equal weekly shipments during August and September. This is typical of the demands of the Government. With these warehouses in the East, cotton could be moved at once and would be ready when the mills wanted to buy. These warehouses under the United States Warehousing Act would be under the control of the Agricultural Department; they would be bonded and licensed; the cotton stored would be graded and weighed and the tickets would be marked accordingly.

The financing of this year's crop promises to be exceedingly acute, due to war conditions now prevailing. The South is today facing one of its greatest problems in how to finance the crop, and it is assuming national importance. According to good authority, the carry-over of this crop amounts to 3,331,000 bales, consisting largely of bollies, boll

cracks, stains, and low grades, all undesirable cotton, on which the banks are loaning. Middle uplands are quoted today at 31.10 against 26.50 in 1917, 13.85 in 1916 and 9.25 in 1915.

Southern warehouses are practically full, and unless some of this old cotton is moved soon, which hardly seems likely, there will be no warehouse facilities for the new crop, and it will have to be stored under temporary shelters and be doubly liable to damage and fire. Present indications point to a crop of between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 bales, which, with the surplus of this crop, will amount to between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 bales. Exports this year have amounted to 4,200,000 bales and domestic consumption 7,000,000 bales. Unless exports increase far next season, a surplus of between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 bales is indicated for August 1, 1919.

To finance this amount of cotton and to stabilize prices so as to avoid a repetition of the "buy a bale" movement, demands that we make use of all our resources. At present the banks in the South, and through these banks other banks, are carrying very large loans on cotton, the quality of which is unknown to them. In the handling of cotton, the questions of storage and financing are interwoven and equally important. With the system of warehouses as outlined, the loaning banks would know definitely the weight and grade of the cotton on which the loan was made, as it would have the Government guarantee as in the case of wheat. Furthermore, with the system of warehouses outside of the cotton states, capital from all parts of the country would loan on these Government receipts and this would relieve the Southern banks of considerable of the burden they have been accustomed to carry.

By the use of these warehouses, the system of bankers and trade acceptances recommended by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and endorsed by the Federal Reserve Board would be greatly broadened. The value of this method is so apparent that it is not understandable why there should be any cause for argument. They increase the financial power of the country tremendously in making capital more liquid and opening a market to all sections of the country. The Government has practically commandeered the crop of lint from the new crop for explosives and will probably use a considerable quantity of low grades besides. This, together with the broad use of acceptances and putting into effect the proposed warehouse system, will probably be sufficient to stabilize prices without recourse to artificial stimulants. It is quite necessary that cotton be stabilized in order to keep labor in the fields, as the South must continue to raise good supplies of raw cotton so that the country shall have a surplus to be used as a lever when peace terms are discussed. Cotton manufacturers are quite as anxious for a profitable price to be paid for cotton as any of the other interests.

We must not confuse stabilization with fixing prices, either minimum, maximum, or both. We are dealing with a commodity in which the supply is greater than the demand. It cannot be handled as wheat; there the demand is greater than the supply. No price-fixing will allow the purchaser to sell more than the consumer wants to buy at that price for immediate requirements, and the consumer will buy more only if he thinks the price attractive. The question of the Government buying the surplus is too socialistic at present, as if this course was pursued in cotton, it must be pursued in all other articles in which there might be a surplus, and our business now is to win the war and not to become an underwriting syndicate. If we use the resources which we have at hand there is no reason why the price of cotton should not be so stabilized as to bring a fair return to the producer and encourage him to raise another crop next season.

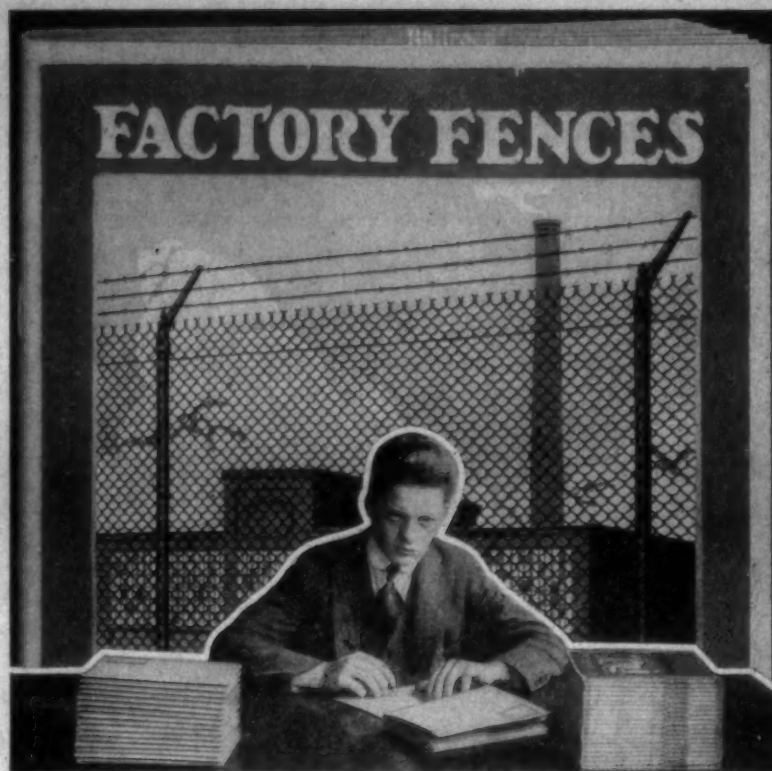
This year the Southern farmer was told to raise more food, but the price of cotton was too tempting and each planter decided he would let the other fellow plant more food and less cotton. This has resulted in a very large acreage and present prospects point to a large crop of cotton. The planter has seen prices declining and his profits diminishing; he has brought on this condition with his eyes fully open, and as one prominent Texan planter puts it, he should not ask the Government to stand back of him now but should shoulder the burden himself. We will meet sharp competition in cotton production after the war, especially in the Euphrates Valley, and the South should use every effort to produce cotton as cheaply as possible, which means large yields per acre.—Randall N. Durfee, in Textile World Journal.

Simplicity Itself.

Reginald bought an evening tie, and, wishing to be immaculate, asked the clerk in the haberdashery store to tell him the correct way to tie a bow.

"Well, sir," said the obliging assistant, "you hold the tie in your left hand and your collar in the other. Slip your neck in the collar and cross the left hand end of the tie over the right, with the left hand, steadying the right end with the other hand. Then drop both ends, catching the left with the right and the other with the other. Reverse hands and pick up the loose end with the nearest hand. Pull this end through the loop with your unengaged hand and squeeze. You will find the bow tied and all you have to do is to disentangle your hands."—Ex.

A negro drill sergeant was addressing a squad of colored "rookies" under him. He said: "I want you niggers to understand dat you is to carry out al o'ders giben on de risin' reflection ob de final word ob comman'. Now when we's passin' dat reviewin' stan', at de comman' 'Eyes right!' I wants to hear ever' niggers' eyeballs click."—Ex.



A new and authoritative book on protective factory fences, showing types adopted by the United States Government and many of the largest manufacturing enterprises in this country. A copy will be mailed upon request to anyone interested in securing immunity from loss and damage through unlawful trespass.

You can make every undesirable keep his distance from your plant by safety-zoning your property with



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918

New Directory Ready.

The July 1st, 1918 edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills was received last week from the bindery and all orders promptly filled.

Never before have we been so greatly delayed in issuing the directory but every one knows the difficulty of getting work done on time and printing business is no exception.

Not only was more time required to compile and print the directory but it was two weeks after we sent them to a bindery at Baltimore before they were returned to us.

We have noticed that both of the other textile directories have this year been published very far off schedule and we have also noticed that as far as the Southern cotton mills are concerned they are far more inaccurate than ever before.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills has always been more accurate and reliable than the other textile directories but the difference is more marked than ever.

We realize that every office is working with much reduced force and with many inexperienced and new men and we, of course, have the advantage of being in the field and in closer touch with the mills.

The reputation of Clark's Directory has been due to its uniform accuracy which we always endeavor to maintain.

Arrogance of the Labor Leaders.

It is well known that union labor is in the saddle at Washington and that they are endeavoring to take advantage of the war situation to put into force many plans which will aid them.

Probably the only thing that has been distasteful to them has been the "work or fight" order and now that the draft age is to be raised and the "work or fight" order will apply to their army of "secretaries," walking delegates, etc., they are up in arms as we note from the following dispatch from Washington:

"Organized labor's emphatic opposition to the work or fight amendment to the new man power bill extending the draft ages was presented to the house military committee today by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

"Supporting the protest of Samuel Gompers, Mr. Morrison declared that the provision inserted by the senate committee authorizing withdrawal of deferred classification from men absent from work without cause was an attack upon the loyalty of American workmen and a 'conscription of labor in a covert way,' which would be resented in every corner of the country."

Gompers and his organization have been trying to regulate everything and to tell everybody how they should run their business and

now that it is proposed to make them do some useful work and take their place with the men who are risking their lives in the cause of freedom, they set up a howl and we know from experience that the knees of eighty per cent of the members of Congress will shake until the "work or fight" bill is amended and these "soft berth" laborers are free to continue their "work" without the danger of either having to labor or to fight.

They have howled and they will get what they howled for because most Congressmen are politicians and keep one eye on the next election.

The working men of this country are loyal but there is a serious question of the loyalty of the labor union leaders.

This Is the Limit.

Now that the labor organizations think they have things coming their way pretty well, so far as the arbitration by high power goes, they are taking an advanced step and propose to work the Government further by regulating the discharge of men by the manufacturers or their agents. This is stepping over the line and even in the game of politics it cannot be taken seriously that Government officials will further interfere with the conduct of private concerns to the extent asked.

Organized labor can, apparently with safety, call out the operatives in the mills for any old reason, and not only stop Government production, but stop profits for mill shareholders, and now they expect to tell the mill managers who they can and cannot discharge.

There is a limit to the interference of the paid labor disturber. It seems a long time in being reached, but the latest effort, that of regulating through Government channels who can be discharged, is the last straw.

There is no better record anywhere of what a bluff can accomplish than this labor matter. Paid agitators have politicians thoroughly scared, yet organized labor never stuck together long enough to elect a fence viewer. Their game is bluff and they are getting by with it. Not over 10 per cent of a corporation's help are ever anxious to strike, yet they all go out because they are victims of the paid disturbers' bluff.

The time has not yet arrived when some outsider paid to create trouble can say that a mill superintendent or overseer cannot discharge whom he pleases, never mind the cause. We are yet a free people, not from any help from many of the paid disturbers, and if the Government properly investigates, there will be quite a company of these disturbers joining their friends in prisons and internment camps. They are safer there than at large.—Fibre and Fabric.

D. H. Hill, Jr., to Be Married.

Lieut. D. H. Hill, Jr., former associate editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, arrived in Charlotte on Wednesday and on Thursday night will be married to Miss Ruth Blankenship of this city.

Lieut. Hill is a son of Dr. D. H. Hill, former president of the A. & M. College of North Carolina, and a grandson of Gen. D. H. Hill, of the Confederate army.

He resigned his position with the Southern Textile Bulletin in order to enter the army and won his commission after working through two training camps. He is now located at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

A Tale of Five Cities.

The handsomest mill publication that we have ever seen is "A Tale of Five Cities," which has just been issued by Geo. H. Lanier, manager of the mills around West Point, Ga.

The publication is beautifully and tastefully illustrated in colors and shows views of the West Point Manufacturing Company, including the Langdale Mill, Shawmut Mill, Fairfax Mill and West Point Utilization Company. Also the Lanett Cotton Mills, Riverdale, Cotton Mills, and Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works. It is a book of unusual merit.

Helping to Win.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead he never to himself hath said, "I'll dig up money, every chance, if that will help our boys in France. If coin will help to squash the Hun, I have no use for hoarded mon. The hat I've worn since '93, will do another year for me; the shoes I bought three years ago, will serve to bear me to and fro; the pants I drew in father's will are fit for ample service still. I root for Uncle Sam at bat, so come along and pass the hat." It's hard to understand the skate who's scheming early, scheming late, to see how little he can give; he ought to be ashamed to live. Committees call at his abode and kindly ask him to unload. He backs and fills and hums and haws, and shoes some piffle through his jaws: "I dug up fifty cents last May, I can't spare anything today." And he can face himself, that guy, who ought to hunt a hole and die. But in the long sad years to come he'll find this world is out of plumb; he failed to whoop for liberty, and while he lives on earth he'll be as lonesome as the yaller dog that hangs around the city morgue. Oh, we must give until it hurts, until we've soaked our Sunday shirts, and when we've given all we own, still strive to give another bone.—Walt Mason.

A new sailor on his first shore liberty had just written a letter and was hunting a mail box at the station when the conductor shouted "All aboard." Seeing an ensign across the room he ran up to him and shoving the letter into his hand, said, "Mail this for me, porter; here's a dime for the trouble."—Ex.

Personal News

C. G. Costner, from Lavonia, Ga., is now superintendent of Toccoa (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

R. S. Mitchum, from Brookford, N. C., is now overseer of carding in the three mills at Sylacauga, Ala.

W. S. Merritt, of Aragon, Ga., is overhauling spinning machinery of Tallapoosa (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

C. A. Shuford, from Cherryville, N. C., has accepted position of carder in Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills.

S. J. Hunter, formerly overseer of weaving at Whitmire, S. C., has accepted a similar position at Central, S. C.

J. P. Thompson, from Moultrie, Ga., has accepted position of second hand in spinning at Pelham Manufacturing Company, Pelham, Ga.

M. A. Price has withdrawn his resignation and will continue as overseer of carding at Fidelity Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Claude Reaves has resigned as overseer of cloth room at D. E. Converse Manufacturing Company, Glendale, S. C.

T. M. McCloud, from Spencer, N. C., has accepted position as second hand in spinning room at the Gem Yarn Mills, Cornelius, N. C.

W. D. Ballard of the Dan River Mills at Danville has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Kershaw Cotton Mills.

S. T. Petty of Carboro, N. C., has accepted position as superintendent of the Shaw Cotton Mills, Weldon, N. C., and will take charge September 1st.

Walter S. Taylor formerly superintendent of the Brookford (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has returned to his former position at the Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

J. W. Walters has resigned as overseer carding at Delburg Mill, Davidson, N. C., to become overseer carding at the Gem Yarn Mills, Cornelius, N. C.

Walter W. Linder of Cooleemee, N. C., has assigned to Terrell Machine Company, Charlotte, N. C., his recently patented machine for cleaning bobbins.

R. H. Allen, overseer of dyeing at Roberdell Mill No. 2, Rockingham, N. C., has resigned and moved to Charlotte, N. C., to accept other work.

J. W. Cates, formerly superintendent Erwin Mills No. 2, Duke, N. C., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

T. A. Shipp, general superintendent of Hart Cotton Mills and Fountain Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C., has been promoted to manager, but will remain general superintendent.

Wm. Miller, formerly overseer of carding at the P. H. Hanes Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C., is now filling a similar position with the Rex Spinning Co., at Randle, N. C.

— — Moore, assistant superintendent and overseer of carding at Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C., has two sons in France. Both volunteered. Geo. H. Moore volunteered at 18 years of age, went on Mexican border, is now in France. James T. Moore volunteered at 16 years, is with coast artillery in France.

T. A. Davis died at the home of his daughter in Charlotte recently aged 83. Mr. Davis was born in Norwich, Conn., and came South more than 50 years ago to take charge of the old Mountain Island Cotton Mills as superintendent. He was a skilled mechanic and expert cotton mill man. Later he built and started the Mount Holly Cotton Mill and also had charge of Tuckasee Mills for several years. He retired from the mill business several years ago but never lost interest in the development of the cotton mill industries of the South.

J. Wilson has resigned as superintendent of the Camperdown Mill, Greenville, S. C., to become superintendent of the McGee Mfg. Company of Greenville, S. C.

ALBANY GREASE

has just rounded out a half century of usefulness. Its incomparable record of lubrication service during the past 50 years stamps it as a most efficient and economical lubricant. It can be used on engines, motors, line shafting, looms, twisters, spinners, etc., with highly satisfactory results. Write for samples.

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J. J. Gossett has resigned the position which he has held for 10 years as second in weaving at New Holland, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Drayton (S. C.) Mills.

Lee Gilbert of Greer, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Victor-Monaghan Mill at Seneca, S. C.

Thomas G. McMahan, formerly chief electrician for Camperdown Mills, who entered the military service a month or so ago, has been appointed a sergeant.

Boss Dyer Wanted.

Wanted at once, first class boss dyer for cotton piece goods. Must be well up on mineral khaki and sulphur dyeing, mostly government work. Give age, experience, references, salary expected and state how soon could come. Nothing but a first class man need apply. Address "Quick," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

E. A. Terrell Joins the Colors.

E. A. Terrell, president of the E. A. Terrell Machine Company of Charlotte, N. C., builders of the well-known quill cleaners, has been given a commission as second lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service and left last Sunday for Washington, D. C. Mr. Terrell is a son of the late T. V. Terrell, who was for many years manager of the Cooleemee Mills.

Several years ago E. A. Terrell organized the E. A. Terrell Machine Company and has had remarkable success in putting on the market the Ideal and Utman quill cleaners. Before leaving he arranged for a continuation of the business under the supervision of experienced business men while Mrs. E. A. Terrell will act as treasurer.

W. D. Ingle on Vacation.

W. D. Ingle, the well-known Southern representative of the textile department of Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co., of Baltimore, Md., left this week for a two weeks' vacation which he will spend in New York and Boston, returning by Baltimore for a conference with the officials of the company.

Since Mr. Ingle has become identified with the Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co., he has developed an increased business on Slashol and their other textile products.

The Greatest President.

Two darkies were talking, having an argument over the greatest President the United States ever had.

"Tain't no argiment a-tall, niggah," said the first one, "George Washington was de greatest President what dis country ever had. Ah 'ave yo' didn't he whip de British and turn dis country free?"

"Dat ain't nothin', niggah. Dis here man President Wilson am de greatest President dis country eber saw."

"Ah ax you, didn't he set de sun one hour back, and didn't he take de railroads away from de people what owned dem and give 'em to his soy-in-law?"

Charged With Robbery.

Anderson, S. C.—Fletcher Castlebury, colored, was taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Sanders and charged with having robbed numerous dwellings in Gluck and Twine Mills within the last few days.

He was placed in jail, but will be released, it is expected, upon the subscribing of sufficient bail.



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GREENVILLE, S. C.

"MONARCH"

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Tarboro, N. C.—The Fountain Cotton Mills have installed four Whitin cards and one Woonsocket speeder.

Huntsville, Ala.—It is reported that Abingdon Mills will build another mill. The present plant has 28,000 spindles and 400 looms.

New Orleans, La.—Plans for the erection of a new cotton mill here are being made by Louis Minch, who represents Texas cotton mill interests.

Stony Point, N. C.—Amendment to the charter of Stony Point Manufacturing Company increases its capital stock from \$120,000 to \$250,000.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—The Rocky Mount Mills have put in a garnett machine and are putting in lights and sewerage in the village. They already have a water system.

New Orleans, La.—Orleans Cotton Mills will erect a building to accommodate 1,296 spindles which will then give the mill 5,134 spindles, all electrically driven.

Greenville, S. C.—A charter has been granted to Textile Economy Company, capital stock \$30,000, with the following officers: John Morton, president; J. C. Hambright, secretary and treasurer.

Roanoke, Va.—Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., Spray, N. C., will increase the daily output of its branch underwear mill from 8,000 to 30,000 garments. It has purchased new additional machinery for this increase.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Permit has been given by the city authorities for the erection of the new building for Carolina Mills Company. It will be of brick, standard mill construction 114x77 feet, three stories in height and will cost \$35,000.

Hamlet, N. C.—It is reported that a leading North Carolina manufacturer will erect a large duck mill at Hamlet for making duck for the government. A site has been secured and the only thing in the way is the question of labor to operate the plant after it is completed.

Bennettsville, S. C.—Sterling Hosiery Mills has been chartered with capital stock of \$50,000 to manufacture hosiery. Following officers have been selected: T. B. McLaurin, president; E. B. Moore, vice president; J. B. McLaurin, secretary and treasurer.

West Durham, N. C.—Erwin Yarn Agency, Inc., has amended its charter increasing the capital stock from \$125,000 to \$250,000. W. A. Erwin is president of the corporation which handles the output of the Erwin chain of mills with offices in Philadelphia. J. Locke Erwin is in

charge of the Philadelphia office.

Tarboro, N. C.—The Hart Cotton Mills No. 1 have put in six Lowell cards, four fly frames, four twistors with 224 spindles each, one spooler, 38 Whitin spinning frames with tape drive, 288 spindles to the frame.

This gives them an up-to-date equipment. They make 20s two-ply weaving yarns.

Pelham, Ga.—Pelham Mfg. Co. are installing 116 Draper looms and have also remodeled a number of houses. Southern Spindle & Flyer

Co., Charlotte, N. C., have a force of men overhauling the spinning, taking out the old spindles, putting in new ones and putting on new rings and separators and making other improvements in the mill.

Durham, N. C.—The Secretary of State, August 10, issued articles of incorporation to the Paragon Hosiery Mills Company, the incorporators being H. E. Perry, W. J. Christian and J. C. Wynne, all of Durham. The new company, it is understood, will take over the interests of the Tar Heel Hosiery Company as a nucleus of the larger plant it will develop.

Mebane, N. C.—Mebane Hosiery Mills are fast getting ready for operations. The machinery is being installed at a rapid rate and it is expected that work will begin in ten days or two weeks. C. E. Correll, secretary, says that the new enterprise is moving along in as fine shape as could be expected in these times of difficult transportation. Mr. Peele, the superintendent, has arrived and taken charge.

Middleton, Ga.—S. H. McGhee and associates of Greenwood, S. C., have just concluded a deal whereby they have purchased the Beverly Cotton Mills. It is understood that a new company will be formed at once and that the mill will continue operations as usual with the probability of enlarging the plant in the near future. Mr. McGhee, who is president of the Panola Cotton Mills, Greenwood, will be president of the new company.

Acworth, Ga.—Acworth Hosiery Mills, W. L. Goodwin, superintendent, advise that they have 40 knitters, 2 sewing machines and 15 loopers, manufacturing ladies' seamless hosiery only. Officers of the company are R. L. McMillan, president; W. F. Hetrick, vice president and manager; J. E. Carnes, secretary and treasurer; W. L. Goodwin, superintendent and assistant manager. Hinchman, Vezin & Co., New York, are the selling agents. The plant was first put in operation on July 24.

St. Pauls, N. C.—The St. Pauls Cotton Mills have made the following improvements: They are putting in 7,500 spindles and carding to match, five Foster winders and are installing the Cramer yarn conditioning system. They have put in 900 horsepower generator and will change from steam to electric power. They have built 50x150 addition to mill for office, packing and shipping room and will build a 15,000 school building with stage and auditorium. They will have shower baths for both women and men.

Lincolnton, N. C.—Dirt is now being removed for the foundation of the new spinning mill for the Boger & Crawford Spinning Company, of

E. S. DRAPER

Landscape Architect and City Planner

506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages

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Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps, Gums, etc., for Weighting,
Softening, Finishing and Waterproofing all Fabrics.

Write for Samples and Quotations

Southern Representative:

R. T. GRANT, 196 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.



Clean Quality and Extra Service

Do you appreciate what delivery from Charlotte means to you with freight embargoes on from all points North? Southern Manufacturers, who for years bought their Belting in the North are now buying their Leather from us.

With skilled workmen and careful selection of Leather in our manufacturing department, if given a chance, we can prove to you what CLEAN QUALITY AND EXTRA SERVICE means.

For repairs or trouble work our experienced belt men are at your disposal, no matter what belt you use.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company

CHARLOTTE

CHICAGO

which H. W. Weidner is the manager. Contracts for all materials have been closed, and it is the plan of the company to have the plant ready for occupation by the first of the year. The first mill to go up will, as previously noted, be 104x200 feet long, with frame ends to be extended the moment additional machinery can be secured. The initial installation of machinery will be 10,000 spindles.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—The Roanoke Mills No. 2 will be ready to start in a few weeks as there is a large force of men now erecting machinery. The mill is located about half way between the town of Roanoke Rapids and railroad station.

Brunswick, Ga.—J. A. Swanton, Southern representative of the Chicago Fuse Manufacturing Company, has been awarded a contract by the American Shipbuilding Company.

Converts Smokehouse Into Knitting Mill.

Shelby, N. C.—Mr. C. A. Morrison has converted his brick smoke house into a knitting mill, enlarged it, put in windows and is installing ten knitting machines, two ribbers and two loopers for the Emma Hosiery Mill, which will begin operation within a few days. Mr. Morrison is a farmer living below Shelby and is sole owner of the new enterprise. This plant will have a capacity of 50 dozen men's hose a day and will be run by electricity.

MORSE SILENT CHAINS
Efficient—Durable

Morse Chain Company
ITHACA, N. Y.

Southern Agent
Geo. W. Pritchett Greensboro, N. C.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

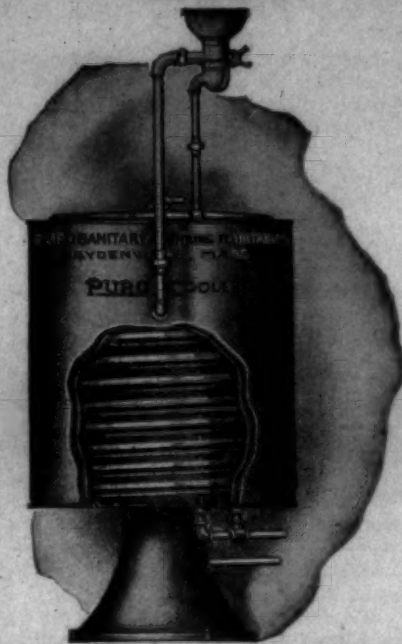
What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining

the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out

"Reshuttle with Shambows"

Address
SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

PURO COOLER



THE PERFECTION IN
ICE COOLING TANKS

40 Ft. Coil Pipe, Capacity 50
lbs. Ice for ten hours a day insures an even cool drink for that length of time.

Locking Cover with Rubber Gasket

AIR TIGHT TANK—NO WASTE

and Cannot be Used for a Refrigerator

With the Only Genuinely
Sanitary Drinking Fountain

IT PAYS TO GET
THE BEST

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.,
Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent
E. S. Payer, Greenville, S. C.

Black Eagle Manufacturing Co.

Incorporated

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

MANUFACTURERS OF

"Red Devil Belt, Rope and Cable Life"

applicable to any and all kinds of belts and cables.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED
IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE

RED DEVIL BELT LIFE

Will prolong the life of your belts,
Will make and keep your belts soft and pliable,
thereby causing them to hug the pulleys.
Will increase your transmission power 30 per cent.
Will make and keep your belts and pulleys clean.

Hundreds of cotton mills, machine shops, sugar refineries, mines and furnaces are now using it.

SOLD UNDER OUR REGISTERED TRADE MARK

These goods are made under the personal supervision of our General Manager, who is an engineer and machinist of many years experience. Every gallon is carefully inspected and tested by him before being placed on the market under our guarantee.

"LEATHEROID" SEAMLESS ROVING CANS



Cars, Boxes, Barrels and Superior Mill Receptacles sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses.

Write us direct for newest catalog.

Leatheroid Sales Co.

1024 Filbert Street

Sole Agents for the
ROGERS FIBRE CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Successors to
Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

Savannah, Ga.—The Foundation Company of Savannah has placed a large contract for renewal fuses with J. A. Swanton, Southern representative of the Chicago Fuse Manufacturing Company.

Mill Operative Is Killed by Train.

James R. Turner, aged 35, an operative at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C., was struck and killed by an incoming Seaboard train shortly before 4 o'clock Tuesday morning between the Seaboard station and the Louise Mill. The body, with the head crushed into a pulp, was found by the engineer of an outgoing passenger train about two hours later.

Judging from the time the dead man's watch stopped, the train that struck him the fatal blow was an extra freight that arrived at the station just before 4 o'clock. The engine crew of this train, however, were ignorant of the accident.

Turner leaves a wife and two children, the younger an infant only a few weeks old.



DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen Shuttles, Enameled Bobbins and all kinds of Bobbins and Spools with Brass or Tin Reinforcements.

Write for quotations.



AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

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THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

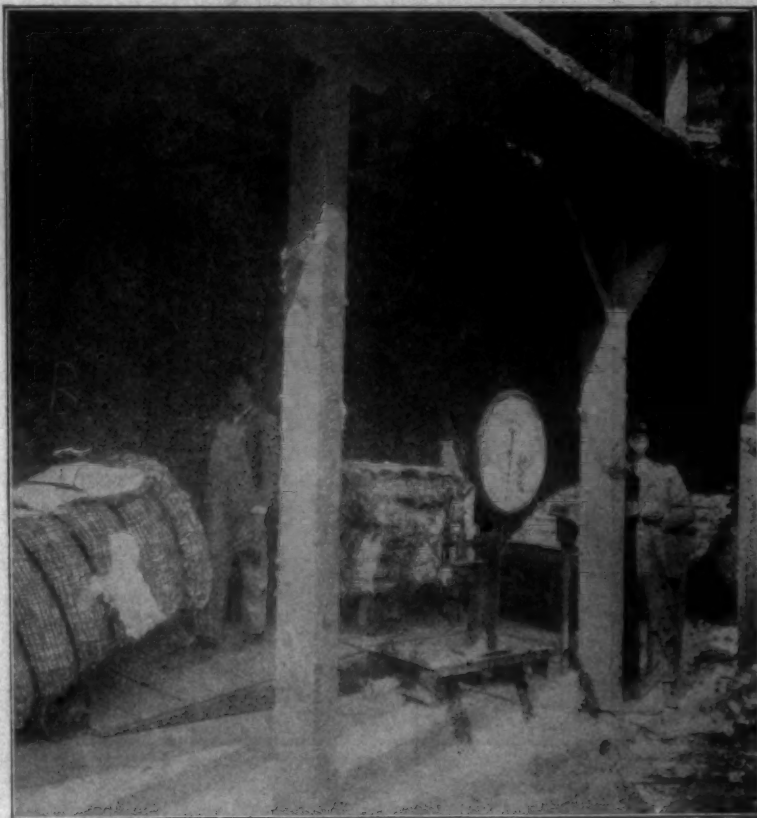
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FOUNDRY SPECIALTIES

Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings
Cast Iron Mill Spittoons
Motor Pulley Castings
Cast Tooth Gears for Kitson Pickers
Safety Guards for Kitson Pickers
Loggerhead Castings for Pickers
Doff Box Wheels and Stands

COCKER MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY
Machinery Department, Gastonia, N. C.



This picture shows a Kron Portable Cotton Bale Scale in operation in a prominent cotton mill in the South.

"Load and Look" Kron Scales

AUTOMATIC (Made in U. S. A.) **SPRINGLESS**

All Metal Construction
For Portable or Stationary Use

This type of Kron as shown in picture above is designed to take the place of a dormant scale by attaching an incline to either or both sides of the platform, to permit rapid and easy weighing of material carried directly on to the scale in trucks, wheelbarrows, etc. It is built to successfully withstand the roughest usage in the hardest service and can be wheeled about to any part of the plant without danger of being thrown out of adjustment.

Kron Scales are made in type and capacities, either dormant or portable, to meet every requirement.

Write for complete information

Visit our Exhibit—Booth No. 435—at the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, Grand Central Palace, New York, Week of September 23d

American Kron Scales Co.

434 East 53rd Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES: Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Wilson, N. C.

Southern Office: 405 Urban Building, Louisville, Ky.

CANADIAN KRON SCALE CO., MONTREAL, CANADA

Letter From General Tyson.

The following letter from Gen. L. D. Tyson, formerly president of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Cotton Mills, will be found interesting:

Gen. Tyson's letter is addressed to the president of the Knoxville Rotary Club, and is as follows:
American Expeditionary Force,
France.

Mr. E. H. Scharringhaus,
Care of Rotary Club,
Knoxville, Tenn., U. S. A.

My Dear Rotarian Scharringhaus:

Your letter of May 8th duly received, and I assure you I appreciate your kind thought in sending me the letter. I have just received it—over a month and a half late. It gives me great pleasure to know what is going on at home, and to hear what the Rotary Club is doing. I am working very hard, as is the whole division to which I belong. We are here in France drilling and working and getting ready for the great battles which are to come, and I wish to say I believe they are right upon us.

We expect to get in the line within a few days. It may be even sooner, as a battle appears to be imminent, and our services are badly needed—no one who is not here knows how badly—as are the services of hundreds of thousands needed now, and many other hundreds of thousands will be needed.

Every one has to do his part, and it is up to the Rotarians to keep things moving and to see that every man does his duty wherever he can do it most effectively. Let there be no slackers—either in the army or at home. If a man is too old to go to war he should put his shoulder to the wheel to do everything he can to support those at war and aid his country, and everyone who is under thirty-one either married or single, who is physically able and does not go to war will be a marked man, and he will regret it.

I want to say that the position of brigadier general may be considered by some as being one in which there is little danger, but I have spent several days at the front lines and I can say that everything for from six to ten miles behind the front is a dangerous place. Shelling is going on all the time, and brigade headquarters are shelled as well as other places, and many times are especially selected. Fortunately we have not had any of our officers or men who have been to the front, killed as yet, although several have been wounded—some seriously, and one of the officers of my staff had a shell burst within fifteen feet of him, blowing him twenty or thirty feet and inflicting small wounds in his face from the splinters of the shell, and he escaped death by a miracle, and he was right in brigade headquarters at the time.

The 30th division is getting along finely at this time. We have made a reputation here behind the lines which is perhaps superior to that of any division that has come over here, so far as I can learn from the British officers who have seen us. I am only giving you their view, and I hope that they are correct, and that after we have completed

our short course of training—all too short—we may be able to give a good account of ourselves and hold up the honor of ourselves, our country and of the sections especially from which we came.

Please present my high regards to all the Rotarians, and with sincere best wishes for yourself, I am,
Yours truly,

L. D. Tyson.

Wasting Money on Top Rolls.

On account of army needs the supply of leather has been short, and in many sections old shoes are being gathered up and utilized to increase the leather supply.

In the face of such a situation the cotton mills of the South are daily allowing thousands of dollars of fine and expensive skins in the form of top rolls to be ruined by oil.

An examination of discarded top rolls from roving or spinning frames will show that 75 per cent of them came off because oil had worked into the ends from the roll stands or brackets and the leather had hardened, cracked and become loose. Several of the largest and most successful mills in the South paint every new roll with Durex Top Roll Varnish before it is put on and at intervals paint the rolls on the frame because it increases their spinning properties and greatly reduces laps. As a consequence of this policy of painting top rolls their roll covering bill is less than half that of other mills.

It is some trouble to overseers of spinning to paint the rolls with the varnish and the saving in roll covering does not benefit them even though it saves the mill a considerable amount and many of them therefore discourage its use.

Any man knows that keeping oil out of leather prolongs its life and Durex Top Roll Varnish not only makes the rolls absolutely oil proof but improves their spinning properties.

Top Roll Varnish Co.,
Crompton, R. I.

Elliott Springs Injured.

It is with regret that we learn of the injury of Elliott Springs, son of Leroy Springs of Lancaster, S. C., while flying in France.

Mr. Springs is in the royal flying squadron, and as an aviator has made a name for himself. He lacks only two planes of being an Ace. His machine fell with him, hurting his knees badly, and also his eyes. The machine was broken practically to pieces. Mr. Springs went into service with his class from Princeton as soon as war was declared. He is a first lieutenant and ranks as one of the most daring of fliers. He had but recently gotten his new machine, having written his father a minute description of it.

Mooreville Cotton Mill, No. 1.

Mooreville, N. C.

P. S. Boyd.....General Supt.
J. F. Fairchild.....Asst. Supt.
T. W. Roders.....Carder
R. B. Flemming.....Spinner
R. A. Bradshaw.....Night Card'r, Spin'r

TEXTILE SERVICE

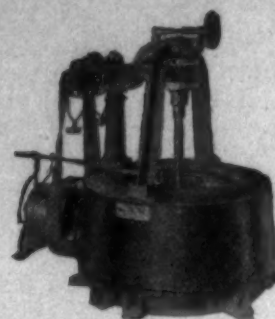
FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper re-clothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



SELF-BALANCING BASKETS
26 to 72 Inches.

Tolhurst EXTRACTORS FOR TEXTILES

SPECIAL CATALOG

Tolhurst Machine Works
Troy, N. Y.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
FRED H. WHITE, Realty Building
Charlotte, N. C.

BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH

MONAGHAN MILLS
Monaghan Plant

Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

During my connection as Superintendent, formerly of the Greer Plant and now of the Monaghan Plant, I have used your "DUPLEX" FLAT STEEL HEDDLES on a large variety of fabrics ranging from two shades on 80x80 up to several harness on fancy weaves, and your heddles gave us better satisfaction than any other loom harness we could get.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH YOUR HARNESS-EYE, which consequently means BETTER CLOTH AND BETTER PRODUCTION.

Yours very truly,
J. N. BADGER, Supt.

Because it means to the mills "BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our FLAT STEEL HEDDLES than with any other type of Loom harness made.

We also make DROP-WIRES and HARNESS FRAMES

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

2100 W. Allegheny Ave., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Southern Agent, HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

No Thread Ever Cuts Through the Harness Eye

Starch

ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY are the watch-words to-day. Modern mill men who hold to this motto are discarding ordinary, imperfectly refined starches and selecting those special types best suited for their individual conditions.

Some desire increased weight, all need increased strength and better weaving qualities for the warp.

You know the result you seek.

We know and can provide the proper type of STARCH:

Eagle Finishing

C. P. Special

Famous N.

Corn Products Refining Co.,

New York

Southern Office

Greenville, South Carolina

Starch

Swatting the Old High Cost of Living.

Among the many factors contributing to the high cost of living which affects the people in every walk of life there is no single one quite so important as lack of health, according to the North Carolina State Board of Health. While food and clothes and automobiles and other necessary things have soared in price, health remains one of the cheapest things obtainable, though lack of it is now one of the most expensive. In fact, the State Board of Health says, the largest contributors to good health cost nothing at all save personal effort.

Fresh air in the home day and night is free.

It costs nothing to chew the food thoroughly.

There is no expense in taking a few simple exercises night and

morning.

It costs nothing to stand up and walk and breathe properly.

Only muscular effort is expended in cleaning the teeth at least twice each day.

It costs less to select food suitable for the body than to buy indiscriminately.

It costs nothing to stop using patent medicines, but instead saves many dollars.

It costs nothing to have a cheerful, happy disposition and to stop having grouches, but it does help the health.

It costs nothing to be careful and thoughtful, and avoid as far as possible people with communicable diseases.

It costs less to be vaccinated against typhoid fever and smallpox than to have these diseases.

These are just a few of the things that cost no money, yet promote health and save money, and cut down the high cost of living that is getting to be such a problem.

GARLAND

RAWHIDE LOOM PICKERS

Have our trade-mark stamped in the hide so that it is easily distinguished, even when the picker is worn out. Pickers which bear this trade-mark may be depended upon as being as good as can be made.



GARLAND MFG. CO.
SACO, MAINE

Globe Manufacturing Co.

Gaffney, S. C.

L. B. Reid.....Superintendent
A. D. Thackston.....Carder
F. R. Lovelace.....Spinner
W. M. Moore.....Weaver and Cl. Room
Henry C. Wilson.....Master Mechanic

Weldon Cotton Manufacturing Co.

Weldon, N. C.

J. H. Wilson.....Superintendent
J. M. Whitehead.....Carder
W. F. Hux.....Spinner
W. H. Carlile.....Master Mechanic

Arcade Cotton Mills.

Rock Hill, S. C.

A. T. Quantz.....Superintendent
R. J. McGee.....Carder
J. B. Broadnax.....Spinner
E. E. Dickert.....Weaver
J. W. Mullinax.....Cloth Room
R. E. Spencer.....Master Mechanic

Gem Yarn Mill.

Cornelius, N. C.

R. A. Hubbard.....Superintendent
J. W. Walters.....Carder
A. D. Baxter.....Spinner
J. H. Lytle.....Night Supt.
Walter Robbins.....M. M.

Gaffney Manufacturing Co.

Gaffney, S. C.

C. L. Chandler.....Superintendent
O. A. Sullivan.....Carder
J. W. Kennett.....Spinner
J. T. Davis.....Weaver
G. C. Meredith.....Cloth Room
Vest Melton.....M. M.

Lumberton Cotton Mills.

Lumberton, N. C.

Chas. H. Boyd.....General Supt.
J. O. Brown.....Superintendent
Mike Herring.....Carder
Sam Britt.....Spinner
J. E. Green.....Dyer
D. F. Stephens.....Timekeeper and Shipping
D. J. Jolley.....M. M.
A. R. Simpson.....Night Carder
Ed Barnes.....Night Spinner

Try NON-FLUID OIL on the Roll Necks of Drawing Frames

It comes out of the oil can a drop at a time, just where you want it and positively will not creep out on rolls, saturate the top rolls, and spoil goods with oil stains.



easily withstands the bearing pressure of these weighted rolls giving perfect lubrication and keeping down excess friction and so saving power.

When you use NON-FLUID OIL instead of oil, roll necks need less frequent oiling and the bushings need not be replaced as often.

NON-FLUID OIL leaves no gummy residue to clog up bearings.

Test it yourself—samples are free, also interesting descriptive matter.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.
165 Broadway New York

Lewis W. Thomason, District Manager, Charlotte, North Carolina

CLEAN WITH FELTON'S FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR

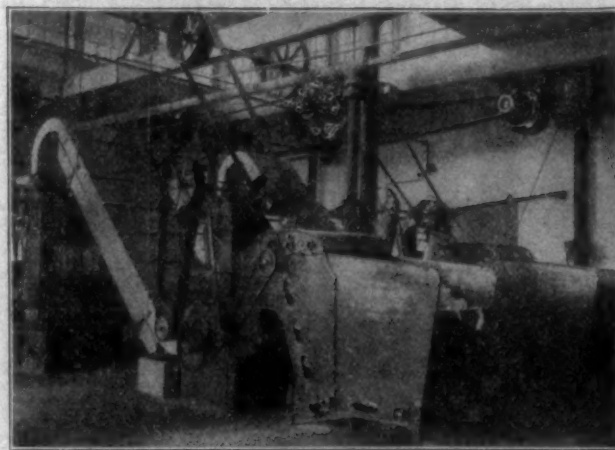


D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.

Allis-Chalmers



War Time Production

In practically every industry where war time demands have required maximum production, these demands are being met with electric drive.

ALLIS-CHALMERS TEXTILE MOTORS

in place of your old mechanical drive, not only insure increased mill output but also greater efficiency with maximum operating and maintenance costs.

Let us tell you more about them.
Write nearest District Office.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Atlanta Boston New York Philadelphia

Hart Cotton Mills No. 1.**Tarboro, N. C.**

T. A. Shipp...Manager and Supt.
J. R. Puckette...Asst. Supt.
M. V. Jones...Carder
J. C. Lane...Spinner
G. H. Stone...M. M.
Alfred Tait...Bookkeeper and Paymaster

Kinston Cotton Mills.**Kinston, N. C.**

J. B. Meacham...Superintendent
W. N. Wilson...Asst. Supt.
J. S. Hailey...Carder
W. O. Singleton...Bookkeeping and Shipping Dept.
J. J. Roddy...Master Mechanic

Fountain Cotton Mills.**Tarboro, N. C.**

T. A. Shipp...Manager and Supt.
Joe Ellis...Carder
M. F. Shipp...Spinner
A. T. Cross...Winding
R. N. Taylor...M. M.

Caswell Cotton Mill.**Kinston, N. C.**

J. W. Black...Manager
N. B. Hill...Superintendent
W. W. Gregg...Carder
J. H. Harris...Spinner
W. C. Phillips...Winding
F. P. Kinlaw...M. M.

Canebrake Cotton Mills,**Uniontown, Ala.**

F. E. Russell...Day Supt.
C. Redmond...Night Supt.
W. T. Combs...Day Carder
T. A. Nichols...Night Carder
W. A. Atherton...Day Spinner
O. C. Dempsey...Night Spinner
G. R. Combs...Day M. M.
H. C. Felts...Night M. M.

Rocky Mount Mills.**Rocky Mount, N. C.**

H. L. Holden...Superintendent
T. M. Moore...Carder and Asst. Supt.
D. W. Knight...Spinner
T. F. Frazier...Twisting
W. B. Davis...Winding
J. S. Biggs...Master Mechanic

**PROMPT DELIVERIES**

of orders for both new brushes and repair work have been the watchword of our sixty-nine years of brush manufacturing.

MASON BRUSH WORKS
Worcester, Mass.

Keystone Fibre Company**YORKLYN, DELAWARE**

Seamless Roving Cans, Steel Clad Trucks
Doffing Cars, Mill Boxes

QUALITY FIRST**SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES****WILSON COMPANY, Greenville, S. C.****HERCULES****SEAMLESS ROVING CANS**

Write for Catalogue No. 21

Roving Cans, Barrels and Boxes.
Cars and Trucks.

We can ship up to six car loads
of 12 in. x 36 in. Cans upon re-
ceipt of order.

The largest line of Mill Recep-
tacles.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

FIBRE SPECIALTY MFG. CO.,**308 Masonic Temple, GREENVILLE, S. C.**

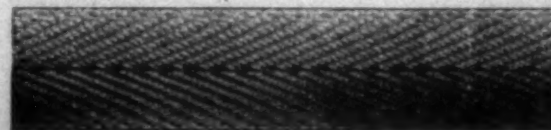
Home Office and Factory, Kennett Square, Pa.

**Chemicals and Oils** For Sizing
Finishing
and Dyeing**The New Brunswick Chemical Co.****NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.****GUARANTEED QUALITY—DEMONSTRATIONS MADE****AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.**

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape

AND

Bandings**Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.****PRACTICAL WAR COURSES**

One-Year Course in Automobiles.
Two-Year Course in Mechanic Arts.
Two-Year Course for Electricians.

**Military Instruction at Least Four Hours Per Week
With College Regiment**

Two-Year Course for (Civil) Engineer Assistants.

In order to meet the needs of young men who expect to enter military service and who wish training to fit them for special work in the service, the College has provided four courses which are especially adapted to the needs of these men. These courses are intended also to serve the purpose of young men who, on account of the war, cannot hope to remain in college four years, and the instruction given will be as useful in civil life as in military service. In the shipyards, in shops and factories, in the secondary positions of engineering industries, everywhere, there is the most active demand for men who can do drawing, carpentry, forage and machine shop work, electric wiring and repair work of all sorts. The same is true regarding opportunities in the automobile industry. The demand for repairmen, garage managers, and skilled automobile workers in all lines far exceeds the supply.

Preparation for admission includes only the completion of common school grades.

Age requirement, 18 years.

Certificates to those who successfully complete courses.

For illustrated circular of information on War Courses, write

E. B. OWEN, Registrar

North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering
WEST RALEIGH

THE
"NO-WASTE"
ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

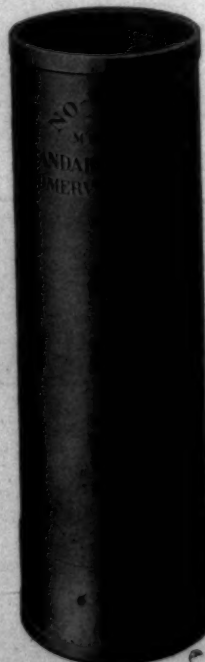
Prevents Your Waste and
Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.



Cotton Goods

Keep your temper, gentle Sir,
Writes the manufacturer,
Though your goods are overdue,
For a month or maybe two,
We can't help it, please don't swear,
Labor's scarce and looms are rare,
Can't get yarn, can't get dyes
These are facts, we tell no lies.

Harry's drafted, so is Bill
All our work is now uphill
So your order, we're afraid
May be still a bit delayed
Still you'll get it, don't be vexed
Maybe this month, maybe next
Keep on hoping, don't say die,
We'll fill your order bye and bye.

New York.—Cotton goods demand was large but was restricted by the slow readjustment of prices at Washington and later in the week by the refusal of mills to take on new business. Although, in several centers, fair business was heard, in general, sellers did not show much disposition to let out goods. A good inquiry was heard for 27-inch print cloths for quick shipment, by bag and other interests. However, it was difficult to get the deliveries wanted.

There was a good demand for 60-48s, 6.25 yard print cloths, but it was said that mills would not sell them. It was said that spots of this construction could have been had from second hands at 13½ cents. There was a demand for 68-72s, which were practically impossible to obtain.

"The yarn people must have had a better 'pull' with the War Industries Board than the gray goods mills," commented a trade factor. "This would appear to be the case, judging from a comparison of the prices that have thus far been named at Washington.

"The impression has been given out that the government is trying to encourage mills to work on staple constructions, but this does not appear to be the case, basing an opinion on the yarn prices. A mill, buying its yarns, could not afford to make some of the staple constructions on the basis of the new yarn prices."

Within the week, the cotton goods branch of the Quartermaster's Department, expects to go into the matter of placing business on the various constructions of gauze that are used by the Government. As is generally known, the requirements on these fabrics are very large and it is the desire of the department that every manufacturer of this class of goods be given an opportunity to take care of some of the business. The deliveries that will be arranged for will be from Oct. 1 through the balance of the year.

Jobbers emphasize that, when retailers start buying their fine cottons, they had better forget all about price fixing. The advances in the spring fine cottons have been so great over those of the past year, they say, that the new prices will have to be considerably over those

that were last paid.

The following includes Government prices on cotton goods named to date:

			Market Prices.	Fixed Govt. Price Basis
Print Cloths.				
60-62	38½-inch	6.25....	16½	13½
56-64	25 -inch	10.55....		8½
56-66	27 -inch	8.70....		9 15-16
56-62	27 -inch	9.00....		
64-60	27 -inch	7.60....		11½
56-62	31½-inch	7.50....		11½
48-48	31½-inch	8.70....		9½
64-60	32 -inch	6.20....		13½
32-28	36 -inch	11.30....		7½
48-48	36 -inch	7.75....		10½
48-48	38½-inch	7.15....	13½	
56-44	39 -inch	6.60....		12½
60-48	38½-inch	6.25....		13½
60-62	38½-inch	6.25....	16½	
64-64	38½-inch	5.50....	18	
64-60	38½-inch	5.35....		15½
64-64	38½-inch	5.15....	19	
68-72	39 -inch	4.75....		18
72-76	39 -inch	4.00....		19½
80-80	39 -inch	4.00....		21½
80-80	39 -inch	5.00....	23	
96-100	39 -inch	4.15....	28½	
52-40	40 -inch	7.35....		11½
48-48	44 -inch	6.40....		13½
41-40	44 -inch	7.25....		11½

			Govt Price
Sheetings			
44-40	36 -inch	6.15....	12
40-40	36 -inch	6.00....	11½
48-48	36 -inch	5.00....	14½
48-48	31 -inch	5.00....	13½
44-44	40 -inch	5.00....	14½
48-40	36 -inch	5.50....	13½
48-52	36 -inch	4.70....	15½
48-52	36 -inch	4.50....	15½
44-40	40 -inch	4.25....	15½
48-48	36 -inch	4.00....	17½
48-52	36 -inch	4.00....	16½
48-48	36 -inch	3.60....	20
40-40	36 -inch	3.50....	17
64-68	36 -inch	3.50....	20½
64-68	36 -inch	3.70....	19½
64-68	40 -inch	3.15....	22½
48-48	36 -inch	3.25....	18½
48-48	36 -inch	3.00....	20
48-48	36 -inch	2.85....	20½
48-44	40 -inch	3.75....	17½
48-40	40 -inch	2.50....	24

			Market Price Cents
Twills			
64-60	39 -inch	5.10....	20½ to 21
64-72	39 -inch	4.80....	22½
68-76	39 -inch	4.50....	23
68-72	30 -inch	4.25....	23½
68-76	30 -inch	4.00....	24½

			Govt. Price
Four-Leaf Twills.			
30	2.00	88-48....	28½
30	3.15	88-48....	27
30	2.31	88-48....	25½
30	2.40	88-48....	24½
30	2.50	88-38....	23½
30	2.85	88-38....	21½
30	2.65	88-38....	22½
30	3.00	88-38....	20½
30	3.25	88-38....	19½

			Govt. Price
Three Leaf Wide Drills			
40	2.40	68-40....	25½
52	1.0	68-40....	32½
58	1.60	68-40....	34½
59	1.85	68-40....	33½

			Govt. Price
Drills			
68-40	40 -inch	3.96....	18
68-40	37 -inch	3.95....	17½
68-40	37 -inch	3.75....	18
37-inch	3.50....		26
37-inch	3.25....		27
68-40	30 -inch	3.25....	18½
68-40	30 -inch	3.00....	19½
71-46	30 -inch	2.85....	21
72-60	30 -inch	2.50....	24.24
70-52	30 -inch	2.50....	27.492
68-48	30 -inch	2.50....	22
68-40	37 -inch	2.65....	23
68-40	37 -inch	2.35....	25
66-56	36 -inch	2.28....	25
66-56	36 -inch	2.28....	26½
37-inch	2.75....		30

The teacher wrote on the board the following:

"Don't light matches; remember the Chicago fire."

Little Willie erased it and in its place wrote:

"Don't spit; remember the Johnstown flood."—Ex.

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

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Soda Ash

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IMPROVE YOUR SIZING

"Amalie" Soluble Tallow

THE UNEQUALED

Fatty Matter for Textile Size

Convenient and Economical in Operation

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Serial No. 367,303

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In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

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JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

Passaic, N. J.

The Yarn Market

(A complete list of yarn prices as fixed by War Industries Board are shown on page 3.)

Philadelphia.—So far as buying and selling was concerned the yarn market was nearly at a standstill last week. In the early part of the week, many dealers and spinners refused to sell, as they were afraid they might sell for less than the maximum prices fixed by the War Industries Board. To do so would mean a loss as the prices at which sales might be made could not be revised upward after the maximum prices were fixed and they have no intention of selling for less. Their fears were well founded as the published maximum prices show a material advance over recent selling prices on many numbers.

The maximum prices are accepted and published by the War Industries Board have not been favorably received in this market. Dealers are rather chary about expressing opinions, but buyers, as a rule, do not hesitate to express dissatisfaction with any of the prices, as they fully realize that the vast majority of the sellers will hold out for the maximum prices. There are a few buyers, who appear indifferent, as they believe they will be able to get their prices for the finished goods.

The bulk of the coarse and medium numbers of weaving yarns made for market are spun in the South. It has become a habit with some to consider anything relating to the South will be unduly favored by the National Government, but the prices fixed by the War Board on coarse and medium numbers does not support that view. Spinners of these numbers are not given much chance to profiteer as all the numbers, in single and ply, up to 30s, show a reduction from market prices. The maximum prices for single yarn made from middling cotton is fixed at 57½ cents for 8s and coarser. This price includes the cost of selling, but to the bill rendered to the buyer the 3 per cent discount must be added, which will bring the price to the buyer up to about 59.70 cents, as compared with the 63 to 64 cents which he has been paying. The maximum for 20s is fixed at 64½ cents, without discount or freight, as compared with 69 to 71 cents with discount and freight. For 30s the maximum price is 74½ cents without discount or freight as compared with 79 cents and upward paid for skein and warps during the past two months.

The spinner is given an opportunity to make a little more by using strict good middling cotton, as when this grade is used the maximum is advanced 2½ cents. For 7-3-4 and 8-3-4 sellers have been asking 65 and 66 cents, but the maximum is fixed at 58½ cents without discount or freight. The maximum on 16-2 skeins is 63½ cents or two cents and a half lower than sales were made two weeks ago. On 20-2 the price is 66½ cents, and 30-2 is 77 cents.

(Continued on Page 25.)

A. M. Law & Co.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Alice Mills, S. C.	220	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	179	—
Anderson C. Mills, com., S. C.	70	75
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	97	100
Aragon Mills, S. C.	115	—
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	135	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	170	175
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	48
Avondale Mills, Alabama	220	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	142	—
Brandon Mills, S. C.	132	135
Brogan Mills, S. C.	105	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	105	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	—	155
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	136	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	84	86
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	137	141
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	151	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	125	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	115	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	76
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200	—
Dayton Mills, S.	—	52
Duncan Mills, S. C., com.	60	—
Duncan Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	85
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	112	—
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	250	—
Enoree Mills, S. C.	75	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	70	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	103
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	92	95
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	140	150
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	50	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	75	92
Gluck Mills, S. C.	93	98
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	205	—
Grendel Mills, S. C.	250	260
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	155	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	155	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	150	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	130	—
King John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	95	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Loray Mills, N. C., common.	60	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	102	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	140	145
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	140	150
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	275	—
Molokhon Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	155
Monarch Mills, S. C.	102	—
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	210	225
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	—	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	100	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	—
Orr Cotton Mill, S. C.	120	123
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	165	175
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	90	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	210
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	148	—
Poinsett Mills, S. C.	—	105
Riverside Mills, com, par 12.50	15	17
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	115	120
Saxon Mills, S. C.	150	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60
Spartan Mills, S. C.	175	185
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	117	121
Toxaway Mills, par \$25	17	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	310	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C.	—	—
1st pfd.	106	110
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C.	—	—
2nd pfd.	28	30
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C.	—	—
pfd.	95	97
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., common	88	91
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., pfd.	95	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	95	100
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	—	25
Watts Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.	25	55
Whitney Mfg. Co.	125	140
Williamston Mills, S. C.	125	130
Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.	130	135
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	92	95
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., g't'd	98	102
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com.	115	121
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	180	—

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SOUTHERN MILLS

Carded—Combed Yarns

Selling Direct to Consumer

NEW ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

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MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

Indanthrene Blue Yarns

For Sale, Indanthrene blue yarns fast to light and bleaching, numbers 8's to 30's, single and ply, tubes or cones. The Government requires this fast blue selva thread on all Government cloths.

GIBSON MANUFACTURING CO.

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OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

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St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

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Gum Tragasol

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Bleaching Assistant

Bleacher's Blue

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SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOUTHERN AGENT: CAMERON MacRAE, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Mill Employee Drowns Near Newton.

Newton, N. C.—Robt. W. Franklin, aged 24 years, was drowned in a small stream while in bathing last week, about three-quarters of a mile east of Conover. It is thought he stepped in a hole which had been washed out by the recent rains and being unable to swim was drowned. Several persons were with him at the time but were unable to save him.

Dr. Shipp of this city was summoned immediately, but Franklin was a clear case of accidental drowning, and an inquest was decided unnecessary. Mr. Franklin's home is about eight miles from Glen Alpine, Burke county, and after he had laid his crop by came to this place and accepted a position in the Young Cotton Mills between here and Conover. He leaves a wife and several children.

Supply Company Changes.

Charlotte, N. C.—L. W. Buck, for several years president of the Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C., has sold his interest in that company and has purchased a one-half interest in the General Mill Supply Co., also of Charlotte, and will devote his entire time to the latter business. The General Mill Supply Co. was organized several years ago and has been owned exclusively by Mac. C. Thompson, who is well known among the textile mills of the South, having traveled that section for mill supplies for many years. Mr. Buck and Mr. Thompson will both engage actively in the present business and will cover the Southern States with

a complete line of general mill supplies, also dyestuff, chemicals and building supplies, as well as acting as representatives for a number of well-known houses who cater to the textile industry.

Many Mill Boys Dying in Service.

Arthur Rhome, a young man who went to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; two weeks ago with a contingent of selectmen, died last week as a result of an operation. He was formerly employed at the Groves Mill and his body was brought to Gastonia for interment.

Lieut. William L. LeConte, of Atlanta, has been killed in action, in France. Before entering the service he was connected with the General Electric Company.

Lieut. Howard P. Conway of Atlanta has about recovered from shell shock received on the battlefields of France. Lieut. Conway is a son of J. W. Conway, of the General Fire Extinguisher Co., Atlanta, and formerly lived in Charlotte. He married Miss Miriam Parker, of Charlotte, shortly after receiving his commission.

Herman E. Price reported severely wounded in France was only 17 years old when he volunteered a year ago and before entering the army was a weaver in the Columbia (S. C.) Mills.

Borden Manufacturing Co.

Goldsboro, N. C.

C. M. Black.....Superintendent
W. D. Lawson...Carder, Nos. 1 and 2
W. L. Sumner...Spin'g, Wind'g No. 1
H. M. Culbreth...Spin'g, Wind'g No. 2
D. M. Van Hoy.....M. M.

Broken or Worn Card Room Spindles Repaired and Made Like New

Spindles re-topped or re-versed—New part welded on Electrically. All bearings made full size. Spindles Guaranteed not to break at weld.



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Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of
COTTON MILL MACHINERY

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Firth Vacuum Specialties

FOR TEXTILE MILLS

Floor Sweeping, Card Stripping and Cleaning, General Machinery Cleaning

BY VACUUM

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200 Devonshire Street

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TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles. Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.

TRADE MARK
HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES
Fibrelay
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOLUBLE TALLOW

A pure tallow scientifically rendered soluble. A superior product to natural tallow. It will flow at ordinary temperatures, is antiseptically treated, and will not decompose or turn rancid. Will not impart a "sour" or disagreeable odor to the fabric, as will naturally beef tallow.

Special Products Works
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WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE
NEWTON, N. C.
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ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Pickers and Cards Wanted.

Wanted to buy a few 40-inch pickers and cards. Address P. O. Box No. 1093, Atlanta, Ga.

Wanted Slubber Bobbins.

Slubber bobbins for 11x5½ slubber, send sample and price. We are, in urgent need of above, should any mills having these bobbins not in use we will appreciate samples and price. Brazos Valley Cotton Mills, West, Texas.

For Sale.

30 sets of harness, 2 shades per set, 1348 eyes per shade, spread on 46 inches, 12 inches deep outside of shafting, regular cable twine, brass screw eyes in shaft. Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

Boss Dyer Wanted.

Boss dyer, familiar with warp and raw stock dyeing. None but first class man need apply. Address "Sulphur Brown," care of Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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Trade Marks and Copyrights Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

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Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

SPOOLS and BOBBINS FOR SALE

3,000—8¼ over all 1" base metal cone filling bobbins new.
30,000—6" speeder bobbins wired, 5,000 never been used.
7,000—5" traverse Whitin Warp spinning bobbins new.
8,000—6" traverse Whitin Warp spinning bobbins new.
4,500—3x5x1¼" barrel, ¾ bore spools, slightly used.
10,000—4x6x1½" standard warp spools new.
5,000—4x5x1½" spools, new.

All of the above equipment is ready for immediate delivery. If interested advise us and we will submit samples. We have lots of odds and ends in spools and bobbins guaranteed we can deliver on short notice. Write us your needs.

A. H. GUION & COMPANY

EAST MAIN STREET

GASTONIA, N. C.

Carder Wanted.

First class carder for large mill on fine combed yarns. Must understand combs as well as other machinery. Must be good manager of help and understand working Sea Island and Egyptian cotton. Southern man preferred. Salary \$7.00 per day. State fully past experience and reference. Address "Southern," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Carder Wanted.

First class carder for small Alabama mill. Must be good manager and understand running room. State fully past experience, reference and salary expected in application. Address "Alabama," care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

FOR SALE Broomless Floor Sweeper

Complete with extra battery—
1917 Model No. 2, made by William Firth. Used only few weeks. Perfect condition. Bargain for quick sale.

Judson Mills
Greenville, S. C.

For Sale.

Complete 2,500 spindle coarse yarn mill in North Georgia in operation now night and day. Price right, for quick sale. K. L. Jones Machinery Co., 1310 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Dickson Cotton Mill.

Laurinburg, N. C.

J. R. Murphy.....Superintendent
J. G. McDonald...Carder & Spinner
J. C. Cole.....Winding
W. E. Jones.....M. M.

Yarn Market.

(Continued from Page 23.)

When strict good middling is used 8-3 is 61 cents; 12-2 at 63 cents; 16-2 at 66 cents; 20-2 at 69 cents; 30-2 at 79½ cents.

Manufacturers making duck and other fabrics for the Government use large quantities of 7-3 to 20-2 and smaller quantities of the numbers above 20. The reduction in prices have been larger on the coarse than on the fine numbers. While 36-2 and finer show some advance in the maximum over prices at which yarns were sold recently. The maximum for 36-2 made of strict good middling not less than 1 1-16 and not more than 1¼ inch staple, is \$1.01½ and 40-2 is listed \$1.06½, while 50-2 is listed at \$1.19 or better prices than combed yarn of the same numbers were selling for last week.

The reduction in price of coarse numbers means a saving in cost of production to manufacturers who use these numbers, especially on Government work. Owing to the high prices of 20-2 some manufacturers had substituted 40-2 but with the maximum prices of that number fixed at \$1.06½ and the reduction in the price of 20-2 it is believed they will drop the 40-2 and go back to using the coarser numbers.

Some of the dealers are calculating that all the numbers of weaving yarns above 20-2 will be put on the market as made of the highest required quality of cotton and that the highest maximum prices will be asked. On that theory they figure that 24-2 and 26-2 will sell for about the prices they have been bringing, while 30-2 will sell for about 83 or 84 cents, while the finer numbers

will show material advances.

Spinners of carded knitting yarns cannot complain of being unjustly treated by the committee on price-fixing. The basic price of 61 cents for 10s and coarser for standard carded knitting yarn made of white cotton is a cent above the price reported to have been submitted by the conference of Southern soft yarn spinners. Numbers from 14s to 20s are being largely used in making goods for the Government, and during the past few weeks they brought the highest price, in years, for spot deliveries. Sales of 10 and a dozen cases of 18s Southern frame spun cones were made for 67 and 68 cents for spot deliveries, and some dealers asked 69 cents. The maximum price is 66 cents to which must be added discount and freight in the bill rendered to the knitter, which will bring the price for contracts to about the same figure that the knitter has been paying for spot deliveries, provided he pays the maximum price, and there is not much doubt but sellers will ask that price.

The committee was very generous on making maximum prices for combed yarn in single and ply. The dealers who have a stock of unsold combed yarn will make big profits if they can sell at or within a few cents of the maximum price. For two weeks a dealer offered 100,000 pounds of 30s combed peeler of good quality for 82 cents. The committee fixed the maximum price on 30s made of strict good middling, with a staple not over 1 1-16 inch, at 91½ cents. The dealer can sell the 100,000 pounds for 82 or 72 cents, if he chooses to do so, but it is far more probable that he will try to get some place near the maximum price.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter—Carrier—or Mail to Post Office

TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver

to me on _____ for which I will pay on delivery:

____ \$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at \$_____ each

(State number wanted)

____ 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.

(State number wanted)

Name _____

Address _____



W. S. S. COST DURING 1918					
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.18	Oct.	\$4.21
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19	Nov.	4.22
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20	Dec.	4.23

W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923

TAPE DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

Employment Bureau

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Have 26 years' experience as carding and spinning and 5 years as overseer. Experienced on combed yarns. Best references. Address No. 2201.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and can furnish best of references from presidents to superintendents for whom I worked in years past. Address No. 2202.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience on both plain and fancy goods and can furnish high class references from present and former employers. Address No. 2203.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on Draper, plain and fancy looms and can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2204.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had several years' experience as superintendent and was formerly overseer of carding and combing. Have special experience on combed yarns and can furnish very high references. Address No. 2205.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both fine and coarse yarns. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Satisfactory references. Address No. 2206.

WANT position as overseer of carding or as carder and spinner. Now employed in fine yarn mill but have also had experience on coarse yarns and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on coarse and fine yarns, with special experience on fine combed yarns. High class references from present and former employers. Address No. 2208.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning.

Am at present employed and have several years experience as overseer of carding and one year as superintendent. Can furnish satisfactory references and have good reason for wanting to change. Age 34, married and have family. Address No. 2209.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving and designing in large mill. Have had long practical experience and am at present employed. Address No. 2210.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Have had experience in both positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2211.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in fine yarn mill. Have 20 years' experience on both combed and carded work and can furnish best of references. Age 34. At present employed. Address No. 2212.

WANT position as superintendent. Would consider position anywhere in South, but prefer mills that operate only on day run. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2213.

WANT position as master mechanic, chief engineer or head electrician in large textile plant. Age 41 years; practical experience, also textile training. Now employed as master mechanic in large mill. Married, good habits. Address No. 2214.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had experience in both positions and have always made good. Can give present and former employers as references. Address No. 2215.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent and giving entire satisfaction, but wish to change to larger mill. Have successfully handled large mills in past. Address 2216.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Young man, 28 years of age, a hustler and production specialist, desires position as overseer of weaving. Graduate of Philadelphia Textile School in 1909, eight years' practical mill experience as weaver, warp setter, loom fixer to foreman. Married and in class 4 in draft. A-1 references. Address No. 2217.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, prefer Piedmont section. 10 years experience as overseer of carding, spooling and warping. 18 months as assistant superintendent. Age 36, married. Good references. Address No. 2218.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room or as traveling representative. Have had long practical experience for a number of years on

fancy colored goods and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2219.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Have had 7 years' experience on fine combed yarns and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2220.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long practical experience and am now employed. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2221.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Long experience in all three positions and can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2222.

WANT position with executive department of cotton mills, by high grade man of long experience as manager-treasurer, understanding thoroughly manufacturing details. Have always been able to operate plans full with ample help. Want position with responsibility. Address No. 2225.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Am now employed as overseer of weaving and slashing and have had long experience. High class references. Address No. 2224.

WANT position as engineer, master mechanic or electrician. Have 22 years experience in steam, water and electric work in cotton mills and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2225.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long practical experience both on hosiery yarns and weaving yarns and can furnish high class references from former and present employers. Address No. 2226.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have a textile education and long practical experience. Best of references. Address No. 2227.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner and can furnish good references from present employers. Held present position 4 years. Address No. 2228.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill; 7 years' experience in yarn mill as overseer and superintendent. Age 43. Have family. Best of references as to character and ability. Now employed. Address No. 2229.

WANT position as superintendent of either large yarn or weaving mill. 24 years' experience in mill work and will show results. Only reason for change is larger mill. Can furnish the highest class ref-

erences from former and present employers. Married, age 38. Address No. 2230.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had experience in both positions and am filling position satisfactorily but desire to change to a healthier section of the country. Best of references. Address No. 2231.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 2232.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent and am entirely satisfied, other than the fact that it is a small mill. Can give first class references including present employers. Address No. 2234.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had experience on both positions and am considered an A-1 carder. Satisfactory references. Address No. 2236.

WANT position as superintendent. Held last position 15 years and can furnish former employers as reference. Address 2237.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can give excellent references. Am not in draft age. Address No. 2238.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or carder and spinner. Age 33, long experience and am now employed as superintendent of a small mill. Can furnish high class references as to character and ability. Address No. 2239.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience as cotton mill master mechanic with special experience on turbine and generators. Would not consider a change but for the fact that I do not consider present location as healthy. Address No. 2240.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have eight years' experience on various kinds of goods and looms and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2241.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.50 per day. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2242.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Experienced on sheeting and drills and have held present position for eight years. Am fully competent to handle large room and can give high class references. Address No. 2243.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had five years experience as overseer and am now employed. Can give good references from former and present employers and am a hustler for production. Age 35, married and strictly sober. Address No. 2244.

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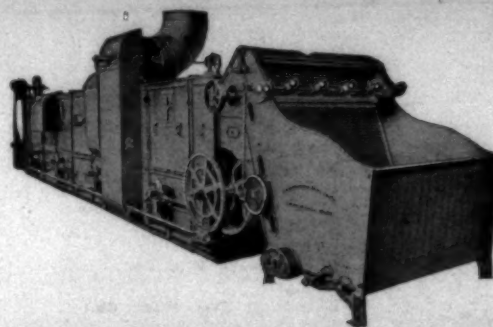
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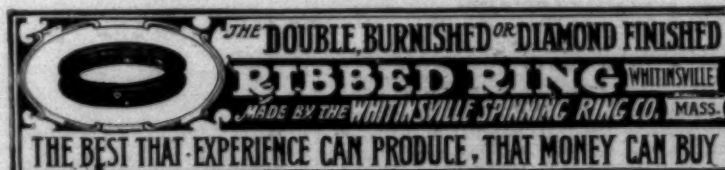
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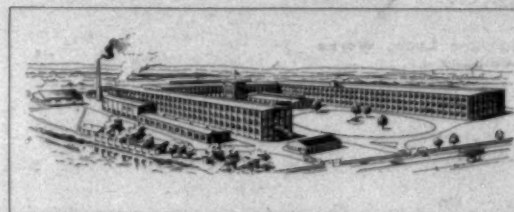
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